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DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1955

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Mid-Year Economic Review

The following is an excerpt from the monthly "Commercial Letter" of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for mid-year, July-August, which says :—

At mid-year the Canadian economy appears to be making a good though spotty recovery from the mild recession of the past year. The decline of over a hundred million dollars, or about 28 per cent, in the farm cash income of the prairie provinces in 1954, and the still lagging export market for wheat, have been major obstacles to a Canadian revival comparable to that in the United States, where however, the preceding decline was much sharper than in this country. Recovery in the United States has, however, been a major factor in the improved situation in this country, resulting as it has in an active demand for Canadian base metals, lumber and newsprint, while bolstering confidence in business generally.

Gross National Product in the first quarter was 4.6 per cent higher than in 1954 and, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, is estimated to have risen to 32.8 billion, as compared with 32.4 billion for the year 1954. The gain on an annual basis will be influenced to a considerable degree by agricultural production. National income showed improvement in each of its constituent parts except income of farm operators from farm production. The increase in labor income, 4.4 per cent, was very close to that in Gross National Product. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services was 4 per cent higher than last year, with non-durables and services more than offsetting the continuing lag in durables. While National Accounts data for the second quarter will not be available before the early autumn, developments since the end of May have made it probable that the improvement recorded in the first quarter continued, and perhaps accelerated, up to mid-summer. Personal disposable income, which increased 4.5 per cent in the first quarter as compared with last year, seems likely to have made additional gains, and should be further expanded as a result of slightly lower income tax deductions after 1st July.

Unemployment reached its post-war peak in March, when 633,000 persons were registered with the National Employment Service, an increase of 11 per cent over March 1954. The Bureau of Statistics estimate of persons "without jobs and seeking work" at about the same date was 401,000, an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year. At that time the last figure constituted nearly 7½ per cent of the labour force. Improvement was rapid however, once work opened up in the seasonally affected industries, and by mid-May the National Employment Service figure was just over half the March peak and for the first time this year was below that for the comparable month of last year. June brought further improvement National Employment Service registrations having dropped to 252 000 as compared with 296 000 a year ago, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate to 157,000 as against 186,000 in June 1954. Two industries that are high as employers of labour, coal mining and textiles, are still suffering from the competition of alternative fuels and imported goods respectively, while contracting expenditures on defence production have brought substantial lay-offs in aircraft and associated plants.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends for the lovely shower put on in our honour ; the Delia United Church Sunday School ; and also the hostesses and those who made it a success.

Evelyn and Horst.

CROP DAMAGE REGULATIONS

SCARING DUCKS

Any person may freely, without a permit, take any reasonable steps to scare ducks from his crops, provided that he does not use firearms or try to kill them.

Firearms may be used to scare ducks from crops only under authority of a permit issued by the chief game officer of a province (usually known as the Game Commissioner). Such permits are not issued to individuals ; they are issued to cover part or all of a province, and they authorize all persons resident in that area to use firearms to scare birds which are damaging or likly to damage crops. A "scaring permit" does not authorize shooting to kill.

If the Game Commissioner considers that scaring is not sufficient protection for crops, because of the unusual conditions (bad harvest weather, exception al numbers of crop-damaging birds, etc.) he may issue a permit to kill crop-damaging birds in part or all of a province ; any residents in the area covered by the permit may be authorized by the permit to kill such birds. In other words, hunters from other places are not allowed to shoot birds in the area for free duck-hunting.

If crop damage is only local, a game officer or member of the R. C. M. P. may issue a permit to shoot birds that are crop-damaging birds on an area up to two square miles. Although each permit may cover not more than two square miles, there is nothing to prevent a game officer from issuing several such permits for adjoining areas, if necessary. The object of those permits is to enable quick action to be taken in local areas, without having to refer the matter to the provincial capital.

A local permit authorizes farmers (i. e. owners, tenants and managers of farms in the area) and their employees to kill birds damaging crops. It does not authorize any person to go on the farm and shoot birds without the permission of the farmer. The word "employee" means, in this case, any person whom the farmer engages to help him protect his crop ; it includes his hired men, members of his family, and neighbours, friends and others whom the farmer asks to go on his fields and shoot birds which are damaging his crops.

Stored Grain

The moves lost from insects on farms would be plenty to build a good granary for that farm, say Alberta Field Crop Officials. Farmers are reminded that when harvesting is done to keep in mind the problem of sanitation. Obviously fumigation will be an important part of sanitation in storing grain.

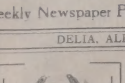
In a recently published bulletin "Grain Storage on the Farm", several points are brought out. It is suggested bins be lined with water-proof or oiled paper which will aid to the retention of gas when fumigation should be of the type but are easily sealed for fumigation.

Green lumber is not recommended for building granaries. If, however, it is the only material available bins will prevent the grain contacting the lumber, and, at the same time, will prevent leakage of grain through cracks.

The officials advise that large bulk fumigants (example—Dowfume E-85) are most satisfactory for fumigation infected grain on the farm. Grain storages of lumber or sheet metal on satisfactory sites properly designed and constructed. Storages of this type can be built at a very reasonable cost.

The bulletin "Grain Storage on the Farm" may be had from your district agriculturist or from the Field Crops Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Say you saw it in The Delia Times



by
W. G. MALAHER,
Director,
Research Department,
SEABOARD GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

A Barrel of Flour

For some time there have been rumors that a change might eventually be made in the unit of flour measurement, which has always been used by Canadian millers. Now comes word that the principal Canadian flour mills may shortly follow the U. S. A. in doing away with what is generally regarded as an out dated inconvenient unit, the 196 pound barrel.

If they do, they will adopt the decimal system of packing flour in larger sizes. At present quotations are based upon such fractions of the barrel as 98 pounds and 49 pounds which would then become 100 pound and 50 pound lots. If a number of new lots less than 10 pound bags and eventually, no doubt, the decimal system would be used for other smaller size packages as well.

Any change such as this which involves a unit of measurement usually takes years to bring about, as both industrial and wall-retail baked systems, whatever they are, like hard. But should the example be set by the larger mills, which account for approximately 50 per cent of the milling capacity, there is little doubt, that the proposed change will find general acceptance in Canada; and so is likely, before long, to pass the old familiar term a barrel of flour.

Big Four Conference

Geneva conference of Big Four leaders only one more "important" World Talks, the latest Khrushchev, France and United States, is clearly anxious to achieve objectives set by its leaders without resort to that old war.

Unhappily, nothing has emerged from Geneva meeting which suggests that Soviet Union has abandoned its imperialist ambitions. Only difference is that Russian leaders recognize that those ambitions, thanks to NATO and the acknowledged might of the western powers, can no longer be achieved by force, or even threat of force.

Evidence that this is so lies in Soviet Premier Bulganin's proposal for "freezing" of NATO and SEATO, its counter-part in the Far East, at their "existing strengths"; to be followed by their eventual liquidation, along with Russian communist "security" pact set up by Soviets at Warsaw conference in May. Bulganin's proposal that all foreign forces eventually be withdrawn from European countries is but a re-statement of the offensive terms of oft-repeated communist propaganda slogan of "Yankee, Go Home." Such withdrawal, for the Russians, would mean retreat of only a few hundred miles, while for British it would mean retreat across the Channel and for Americans retreat across the Atlantic.

Soviet Government still hopes to break up free alliance created in Stalin's threats. Method chosen by new men in Kremlin for doing this about is very policy of "easing of tensions" which Soviet Government hopes will cause western democracies, if unwilling to disband their defensive alliances in course of time to drift apart so that NATO and SEATO will die integrants of their own accord.

Big Four leaders at Geneva were speaking for their respective publics, as President Eisenhower put it, "cataloguing their differences." Real work of conference will now go on under direction of foreign ministers and their advisers, and will be long, difficult and replete with snags. Best that can be hoped for is that continued position of strength shown by western powers will result in course of time in recognition by Soviet authorities that *modus vivendi* is safe alternative to utter annihilation in a nuclear war.

Irrigation Ditch Maintenance

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

F. H. WALKER

Ditches for carrying water to the fields are a necessity on almost every irrigated farm in the Western Prairies. The few exceptions are where the water is taken out of a canal or river and conveyed to the fields through pipes or flumes.

The maintenance of supply ditches has always been a tedious but necessary chore, often requiring much hand labour. The ditches must be kept in good order to avoid the loss of water, to reduce seepage to a minimum, and to prevent the spreading of weeds.

As much as 25 by per cent of the water passing through the farm supplies can be lost through neglected ditches on the field. Such loss may seem to be of little importance in a region where water rights are fixed and where supplies, in general, are adequate for successful irrigation. But excess water that goes into the soil may aggravate the alkali problem and extend the area of unproductive land on the farm.

Although great advances have been made in the improvement and operation of irrigated land, few changes have taken place in the maintenance and replacement of the farm irrigated supply ditch.

Ideally, farm supply ditches between headgate and field should be as short as possible, free from weeds, of adequate capacity, and constructed that they can be cleaned by mechanical means. Often in practice it is not possible to obtain this ideal, and on most farms there is room for improvement.

Fill ditches frequently pose a problem. If they cannot be eliminated by regrading or by land levelling operations, the banks should be widened sufficiently to allow the safe passage of a tractor and ditcher. Furthermore, their sides should be sloped to permit the mechanical cleaning of ditches.

Supply ditches that pass through or alongside pastures require special attention as the constant trampling of animals soon restricts the flow of water.

Now is the time to appraise the irrigation supply ditch system on the farm and to decide how it might be improved so that maintenance operations will be more efficient and less costly in the near future.

Canada and Sow Thistles

Blooms of the Canada and Sow Thistles are now showing above the crops in many areas in Alberta, reports Gordon R. Sterling, Alberta's Supervisor of Soil Conservation and Weed Control. These perennials are good examples of weeds which have emigrated from Europe and become severe pests in their new surroundings.

"Cutting out such patches by hand or with the mower will destroy the bloom, but also destroy the crop. Spraying with 2,4-D on the hand basis will destroy the weed and leave the grain unharmed. Once cereal grains have reached the soft dough stage, there is little or no danger of damage from the chemical standpoint. The only damage to the crop will be the mechanical damage of pulling the sprayer through the field. Many of the patches could be sprayed with a hand sprayer. Spotting even with a hand sprayer, is much quicker and less costly than cutting," advises Mr. Sterling.

Card of Thanks

We would like to express our appreciation in this way, to our many friends in Delia : For the happiness extended us during our here ; also for the lovely memories given us on our departure.

Thank you, folks, for everything. Please come and see us in Youngstown.

Muriel & Vest Shanks.

A full-grown wolf in the Canadian wilds weighs on the average 100 pounds.

SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By
Dr. F. J. Greaney,
Director,
Line Elevators Farm Service,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Federal Allied Petroleum, Federal Commercial Consolidated, Paterson, McCabe, Parrish & Batchelder, Inter-Ocean, Illinois Milling and Quaker Oats.

"BLASTING" IN OATS

Owing to late seeding, many oat fields throughout the Prairie Provinces are likely to be severely affected this year by a disease known as "Blast of Oats".

Cause and Effect. Blast of oats is a non-parasitic disease. The cause of this trouble has been traced to environmental conditions. Actually, its presence in an oat crop is a symptom and not the cause of unfavorable growth conditions. It is known, for instance, that the occurrence of young oat plants, when they are about 8 to 9 weeks old, to such factors as drought, high temperatures, unbalanced soil fertility, damage from root rot, severe leaf injury resulting from disease or insect attack exaggerates "blasting" in oats. In some seasons, the amount of "blast" in certain oat fields is very high, and losses in yield from the disease are considerable.

Blast of oats is a form of spikelet sterility. The "blasted" or "diseased" spikelets, which usually occur in the lower branches of the panicle, are underdeveloped. The blasted spikelets produce few kernels, and the chaff is reduced to white, thin, papery shreds. The "blasted" condition is often very common and quite conspicuous in late-seeded oat fields. Some oat varieties are more susceptible to "blasting" than others.

Control. By early seeding is about all that can be done is to provide the oat plants with as favorable soil and growing conditions as possible. Severe yield losses from "blast of oats" usually occur in fields where the oat plants to make the best use of spring moisture, and to complete the important initial stages of growth before they are exposed to hot, dry weather, or suffer serious damage from diseases and insects. However, although early seeding is beneficial it does not entirely control the "oat blast" disease.

Waterdrier for the new 27,500-ton Canadian Pacific Bins, Empress of Britain, will be fitted with a system that augmentment fronted with a compartment for bin patrols.

Grain has been more than 3,300,000 tons since World War II. More than a million of that number have been built in the last two years.

"PICK THE STARS" WINNERS

Vivacious Irene Andrian, popular Montreal singer, and Pat Morgan, talented Vancouver baritone, recently were named the final winners of the CBC "Pick the Stars" show. Two cheques of $1,000 each were presented to the young stars by William McLean (centre), president of Canada Packers, sponsors of the program. Irene and Pat are appearing in a non-competitive "Pick the Stars" show during the summer months each Tuesday night. Other contestants, who appeared on earlier programs, will also return.

New Wine In Old Bottles

The parable about new wine in old bottles can be applied, among other things, to the storage of new grain in old granaries in poor repair. For new grain going into a granary for storage which is infested with mites and insects from last year stands no more chance for healthy storage than did the wine in the parable, according to Mr. William Lobay, Alberta's Supervisor of Pest Control.

Mr. Lobay goes on to point out that moisture is another menace to stored grain. The grain will heat and go out of condition. The result of present buildings must be carefully checked for leaky roofs, doors, or other spots where snow or rain might enter. Weather proof ventilators should be installed on new buildings used for temporary or permanent storage. Grain normally "sweats" and this moisture must be removed from the buildings.

Granaries must be re-conditioned to prevent grain lodging in cracks. The walls and floors, advises Mr. Lobay, should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a 1% malathion solution. If old infested granaries covered with new grain the infestation will spread throughout the pile.

A granary with a wooden floor, well above the ground, is best for grain storage. There should be a thorough clean up of discarded and spilled grain around the storage places. Accumulations of moldy grain are favourite breeding places for grain beetles and mites.

Mr. Lobay puts forward recommendations from a special meeting on grain storage in a mimeographed bulletin entitled "Grain Storage on the Farm" which may be had by writing Mr. Lobay in care of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

"Nepotism" means favoritism to relatives.

"The Chinook", fabulous wind of the Alberta foothills, frequently in the winter raises temperatures from sub-zero readings to those in a matter of minutes.

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New model automobiles will emphasize safety features

DETROIT.—New model automobiles, to appear earlier than usual this year, will emphasize safety developments, enhanced eye-appeal and even greater driving ease.

One development with practically no advance notice is the possibility of colored aluminum exterior trim. Colored grilles are included in this effort.

The emphasis on safety features probably is a logical development. Use of safety seat belts, padded dashboard and steering-wheel hubs to lessen crash impact, have been getting wide publicity in recent months.

Push-button drive

Chrysler and Ford have announced safety belts as optional, extra-cost equipment. Some makers are working on a collapsible steering wheel assembly.

A couple of the higher-priced models may offer pushbutton gear shifting tied in with improved automatic transmissions.

Generally, there are going to be few major design changes. Wholly new body shells are coming for the 1956 Lincoln, due in September, and of course, for the revived Continental to be known as the Mark II. The latter is scheduled for October introduction.

There will be some further increase in horsepower output of the car engines and more producers will introduce four-door hardtop models.

Fall introduction

Present planning indicates new Ford and Mercury cars will be introduced in October, both with some styling changes.

Some changes in the body shells of all General Motors autos are understood in the making. Most GM lines are scheduled for November presentation, except Chevrolet which may be earlier.

Chevrolet has important grille and trim changes ready.

Chrysler's makes also are scheduled for November debuts. There will be adornment changes on Chrysler but the basic body shells are expected to be retained.

New Ford expected

Some Chrysler lines probably will have pushbutton shifting as will Packard when it introduces its 1956 cars in October.

Studebaker is aiming at November introduction of its line with changes to enhance eye-appeal. Also scheduled for November are a new Nash and Hudson station wagon and size models.

The compact Rambler, including a four-door hardtop model, is scheduled for production in December.

Ford has another car model on the boards. It is thought to provide Ford with a car in every price line. Trade sources understand it will be named the Edsel, after the only son of the late Henry Ford.

WINTER WHEAT

Good stands depend upon simple factors

Recent trials at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm show that good winter wheat stands and high yields often depend on a few simple factors, Harold M. J. Pittman of the field husbandry department.

Mr. Pittman said the following tips on winter wheat culture that should prove beneficial in areas of south and central Alberta where the crop is grown:

1. Wells prepared summerfallow generally is preferable to stubble land for winter wheat, because of its more favorable soil and moisture condition.

2. Good quality, disease free seed of the Kharkov or Yogo varieties is recommended for seeding throughout the winter wheat area of southern Alberta.

3. All seed should be treated with a mercurial fungicide at least twenty-four hours prior to seeding.

4. Seeding should be done during the first half of September. Earlier and later seedings tend to produce seedling plants some what less healthy and less winter hardy.

5. Seeding should be done at a depth sufficient to settle it in moist but well-compacted seedbed to ensure proper germination, good emergence, and satisfactory winter survival of the wheat seedling.

6. Fertilizers should be applied at the time of seeding and only in those areas where fertiliser has been shown to give a response.

COUNSELLING THE BOY

I shall not care what blunders
you may make
What petty losses you may
bid me share;
I shall not fret about each
small mistake,
Slay dragons small manly and I
shall not care.

Shun all that's shameful. That
is all I ask.
When you depart let men be
be glad you came,
Give all you can and of courage to
your task.
Then if you fail, have failure
free from shame.

I would not bind you with
paternal chains,
Nor have you think to please
me you must win.
Fail if you must, and still my
love remains,
I only ask you not to stop to
sin.

Use what you have of judgment
and of tact,
With and above living keep your
dealings true.
Beware sin's slandering, but the
shameful act.
Further than this I would not
counsel you.

—Edgar A. Guest

WASH HANDS

Children, while playing out of doors, accumulate dirt and germs on their hands. Parents should be allowed to eat, whether their regular meal time or a snack, they should wash their hands. Making a regular practice of washing hands before eating can become a good habit and will help to protect them against transferring germs and dirt to their mouths with their food.

An estimated $161,880,000 will be spent on construction of schools and other educational buildings this year in Canada.

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What are farmers' problems?

What are the farmers' problems? That is something the agricultural scientist has in mind of all times. Who, he queries, is in a better position to know the problems of the farmer than the farmer himself, and how best can the interchange of ideas between research man and farmer be accomplished?

Spending a portion of his time on the farms of district 4 where these days is Don Dew, recently appointed Agricultural Engineer at the Lacombe Experimental Station. Observing present methods and discussing gripe and ideas with farm operators, Mr. Dew is making a survey of the field as a basic for future operations.

The liaison between the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and the Experimental Farms Service in Alberta has proved valuable, and reports Mr. G. E. DeLong, superintendent of the Lacombe Station, discussion on the farm of problems demanding research is just one more step towards this closer working partnership.

"The man in the lab. has no monopoly of ideas," he says, and the more closely we can bring together the laboratory and the farm, the more satisfactory and likely to be our progress."

Research man and farmer have much to offer each other. Working hand in hand, improving relations and promoting trials and change of ideas can well lead to increased efficiency in that vital industry of food production.

DINNER HATS MADE OF SPAGHETTI AND ORANGE PEEL—Designer Achille of Paris who likes to be called a "mad hatter" offers, on the left, a hat made of spaghetti, cooked and then mixed like lace. The meat balls in this confection are clusters of rhinestones. On the right is an orange hat made from the peel of the fruit, dried and glued on to the hat base like shingles and the whole hat looks like a fruit cake. The net spraying out from the bonnet give the final zany touch.

Wiretapping is not new

Wiretapping is not new. It was employed by some law enforcement officers and private detectives as far back as sixty years ago. But the development of amazingly effective devices and techniques has made eavesdropping and snooping practically a mechanical operation.

One gadget can be placed against the outer wall of a room and pick up even a whisper through a sixteen-inch wall. (Pity modern apartment is not so dwellers!)

Another will pick up and record audible speech at a distance of forty feet and is so small as to be easily hidden. And one sensitive device, easily camouflaged in a room, is advertised as offering "better vision" also.

By using a parabolic microphone reflector, which is a listener may go up and down a street, recording and recording conversations by persons 500 yards away—and they can be played back, through the radio and TV antennas on the housetops! Privacy has largely vanished.

Fashions

Smart Separates

4832 12—20

by Anne Adams

Summer's smartest separates — to sew in gay contrasting colors or one-piece dress effect! Graceful yokes detail the blouse; complete bile-collared for cool comfort too. Classic skirt below, pleated for flattery and walking ease.

Pattern 4832: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 blouse takes 1¾ yards 39-inch fabric; skirt takes 2 yards.

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Left-over canned goods can be stored safely right in the tin

Left-over canned foods can be stored safely right in the can. Many women are anxious to have some foods packed in glass rather than in tin containers, and one reason they give is the matter of storage of the left-overs.

Some people fear that the tin will be dissolved from the can and be eaten with the food. It has been found that after two days of storage in an opened tin can, the tiniest trace of tin in food is very little more than is there when the food is first opened. More acid foods like sour fruits dissolve off slightly more tin than do the less acid foods. However, the poisoning is practically unknown. Further, Dr. Dimitri Diamilloff says he guess that line many cans of food cut down greatly on the quantities of bacteria that spoil food. Spoilage results from bacteria growing in food, and once the food is contaminated, time and suitable temperature will cause spoilage, regardless of whether the food is in a tin can or in a glass or porcelain dish. In fact, contamination is less likely to occur if the food is left in the sterile can than if placed in a clean but not sterile dish." No general answer to how long foods will keep under refrigeration can be given, since many factors are involved. However, left-over canned foods may be expected to keep several times as long as their fresh counterparts. Consumers will learn by experience how long they expect various types of food to remain usable.

Hard-working ant generally up to no good

The hard-working little ant often admired for his industry is generally up to no good.

This time of year, especially, his busy trips back and forth to the anthill are a warning to gardeners that their carefully nurtured plants are in danger.

Ants are much more destructive than most people realize, some species sting and others have been known to bite. Fortunately most ants confine their activity ie attacking the roots and stems of plants, fruits and vegetables.

The familiar band of little black insects threading their way across the lawn is the sign of the worker on a food foraging expedition. They carry food back to the colony to feed the queens and the young ants. Besides feasting on the roots and juices of many various garden plants, they often invade houses and may even carry sage woodwork.

A house where food is left lying about is an invitation for attention to the ant. Since he feeds mainly on sweets and fats, food of either type should be kept in closed containers. Little traps containing ant poison will do away with many of the pests, but this merely weakens the colony and before long new workers will be treating a path to the door.

The best way to control ants is to go right to the source—the anthill. Once the queens and the young ants are destroyed, the workers usually disappear. A thorough job of anthill control, while in shake-top cans, will make quick work of the whole colony when sprinkled directly on the ant hill. In areas with many ant hills, the killer can be applied lightly over the whole area. One pound of the chemical will cover an area of 800 square feet.

Next time you see a file of ants marching up the wall, don't admire their diligence. Reach for the ant-killer!

Beaver and muskrat pelts on open market next year

REGINA.—Beaver and muskrat pelts trapped in Saskatchewan next season may be sold on the open market, Hon. J. H. Brockelbank, minister of Natural Resources has announced, indicating a change in the fur policy after eight years of marketing these pelts under government supervision.

All such pelts taken the past eight years were sold through the Saskatchewan Fur Marketing Service with a view to assuring the trapper highest possible returns for his product and to enable the department to effect a fur management program aimed at increasing the amount of fur produced.

Other types of fur, such as mink, squirrel and weasel could be sold through any licensed fur dealer.

For the past six years, trappers in conservation areas have been holding annual conventions in Prince Albert in order to discuss the various phases of the trapping program with each other, as well as with members of the Fur Advisory Committee. The Fur Advisory Committee consists of one representative of the federal government's department of Indian Affairs, and two from the provincial department of Natural Resources.

Objected to waiting

Under the present policy, advances are paid on pelts when delivered to field personnel of the department, and final payment made after sale on the auction. Some trappers objected to waiting for the final payment as it caused considerable inconvenience.

As a result of the recommendation for a change in marketing practice, the provincial and federal governments have agreed to change the marketing regulations. Pelts of beaver and muskrat taken next season may be disposed of at the discretion of the trapper, either through local fur dealers or through the Fur Marketing Service.

Mr. Brockelbank indicated that under the present fur management policy the beaver crop had increased from 473 in 1945 to 34,617 in 1950, and a production of 31,057 for 1955. The muskrat harvest was 127,066 in 1945 compared to 1,470 in 1954, and 1,937,326 for the 1955 season.

These are by far the largest crops of these types of fur that have been taken in Saskatchewan. Mr. Brockelbank said he hoped trappers would continue to cooperate in observing regulations which have proven so satisfactory in increasing fur production in the province.

New service for Canadian farmers launched

A new service has been started for Canadian farmers. It's a Canadian Farm Building Plan Service, and has been established to develop and produce workable plans of farm buildings and labor-saving equipment that will be tailored to different parts of Canada.

The service was started and coordinated by the National Committee on Agriculture Engineering. This group is made up of agriculture experts from federal and provincial departments of agriculture and agricultural colleges across Canada.

The program is designed to meet the building requirements of all classes of farmers. Plans will be published for dairy, beef, sheep, swine, poultry, grain storage, fruit and vegetable storage and miscellaneous buildings. Also, in each case, plans for equipment to go along with these buildings are included.

For example, in the Beef Cattle catalogue, several different types of barns and shelters are shown for pens of cereals, feedlots, stocks, loading chutes, etc., are listed.

At the present time the only catalogue of plans is for Beef Cattle Housing and Equipment. Others will be available as soon as they are published. It is planned to keep this service up to date to the most recent developments in every phase of farm building. As soon as some new development arises, these plans will be included.

The service will work like this. Order the catalogue of plans from the Extension Branch of the Alberta department of Agriculture in Edmonton, or from the local District Agriculturist. Select from the catalogue the plan of plans most suitable to your needs, and order these, free of charge, from the Extension Branch, Alberta department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Farmers who take advantage of this service will be assured of adequate livestock handling facilities.

Patterns

"Strawberry" Doily

7335

by Alice Brooks

Fresh-up for summer! Crochet this pretty doily in sparkling colors! Luscious "strawberry" design with dainty lace edging.

Pattern 7335: Crochet "strawberry" design doilies: large 17, smaller about 12 inches. Use No. 30 mercerized cotton in gay colors.

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) and

Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

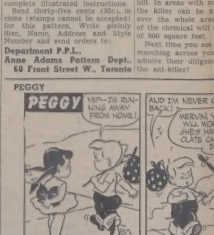
Department P.P.L.,
Household Arts Department,
60 Front Street W., Toronto.

ORDER our 1955 Alice Brooks Needlecraft Catalogue. Fifty pages and pages of exciting new designs — knitting, crochet, embroidery, iron-on, toys and novelties! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book now. You'll want to order every design in it.

THINGS WERE TOUGH

To encourage population growth, in the early days of French Canada a father was subject to a fine if he had a son unmarried at age 20 or a daughter unwed at age 16.

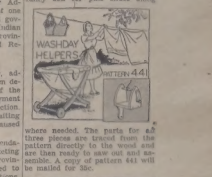
In the first second of its descent a body falls about 16 feet.



—By Chuck Thurston

Home Workshop

Washday no longer need be blue Monday with these three gadgets to hasten the job of hanging out the clothes. Everything is taken to the drying yard on one trip. The canvas hopper for the wet wash is removable for washing and drying along with the clothes. It is a laundry bag between washdays. The pattern shows the quick and easy way to cut and stitch the hopper from three yards of material. The portable reel holds lots of line. The fancy box for pins slides along



where needed. The parts for all three pieces are traced from the actual articles. The full sizes are then ready to saw out and assemble. A copy of pattern 441 will be mailed for 35c.

This workbench extension should prove most welcome to nearly the mother of invention. It was worked out in a Vancouver shop where there was scarcely room to turn around. The device can be used for the use of jig saw, cut-off saw, grinder, sander and drill press. The tool is mounted on a scrap of ¾-inch plywood platform which is drilled to fit the holes in the bench with wing nuts in an instant the tool needed for the job is ready for use. The saving in motions and hassle for individual and mounted tools will buy that extra tool you have promised yourself. They may be fitted to any rugged bench, or can be made with portable supports as in the sketch. Patterns are 25c each.

Pioneer stuff

In most summer cottages and in many rural homes, the old wood stove is still the chief aid to cooking, that efficient can be temperamental at lighting time. One of the all-too-often-used methods of starting the fire blaze is also the way to get a much bigger blaze than the one you're hoping coal oil on to the smouldering wood in a dangerous practice that has caused serious fires and loss of life and property. If the fire is too stubborn, dry bits of wax or candle or preserve jars will aim help to get a blaze without causing things to become uncontrollably hot. Never pour fuel into the stove. NEVER use gasoline to start the fire. Keep the containers of coal oil, kerosene and similar liquids in a safe place well away from the building and out of direct sunshine.

Today is yesterday's pupil.

PATENTS

AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR. List of inventions wanted and full details sent free. THE RAMSAY COMPANY, Registered Patent Attorneys, 273 Bank Street, Ottawa, Canada.

Stop the Itch of Insect Bites and Heat Rash

Quick! Stop itching of insect bites, heat rash, simple skin irritations. Use Dr. D. D. Prescription, the pleasant, soothing, antiseptic. D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION relieves torment fast. Soothes itch on contact. Dries and clears skin. Greaseless, stainless. Get last D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION. Try

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Cloths • Towels • Comfortables
FRIENDLY TRADING
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Discovers Way to Shrink Painful Piles

Here is a quick, clean, easy way to get real relief from the torturing distress of piles. Just apply Preparation H. Ointment or Suppositories. Preparation H. contains a new healing substance that relieves pain and shrinks piles.

Preparation H. is helping just one small Home-Relief Package, with water, tube of ointment and pile pipe. Only 60c at drug stores. NEW INTERNAL action. Quickly eases constipation, relieves itching, soreness and pain. Helps shrink piles and prevents them from coming back.

Why suffer needlessly when Hem-Roid offers you so much. Get it today at drug stores. Use for yourself how nice Hem-Roid is to use. How effective it is and how fast it acts. Or, contact it will quickly bring you relief. All druggists have Hem-Roid. Get Hem-Roid. If you are not 100% pleased, your money back.

Interest high in Natural History Museum

REGINA.—Saskatchewan's Museum of Natural History is proving an extremely popular attraction for both tourists and local people to visit, director Fred G. Bard reports.

Up to July 31, 88,623 individuals had been through, and 76 groups had been given conducted tours of, the spacious building, since it was opened May 18. Each person who visits the museum is recorded by means of a small mechanical counter which is clicked by an attendant every time someone enters.

Mr. Bard invited all groups when in the city, to avail themselves of the services at the museum, which include the showing of a film when time permits. Groups would do well to arrange for their tours two weeks ahead if possible, he continued, suggesting an alternative date they could come should an earlier booking fall on the day requested.

Expulsion of Acadians recalled in return of their descendants

By JERRY KLEIN

Written Especially for Central Press Canadian

Thousands of tourists are visiting Nova Scotia this year to honor the memory of a woman who never lived!

They will gather at the village of Grand Pre to pay homage to the six favorite daughter, Evangeline, heroine of the famous poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow — who never set eyes on Grand Pre or any other part of Nova Scotia!

This year is the 200th anniversary of the event described in Longfellow's poem, the expulsion of the Acadians from their homes in Nova Scotia. Among the tourists will be descendants of those original exiles.

They may even put up a memorial to Longfellow, despite the fact that he wrote Evangeline while living on the Pascagoula river in the state of Mississippi. After all, Nova Scotia has long been known as Canada's oldest province.

There is good reason for it, too. For example, although Nova Scotia was first settled by the French, its coat-of-arms is English, its name means "New Scotland" and it's been called "the cradle of American independence."

The first permanent settlement in America north of the Rio Grande was made in the province in 1605. The early settlers were French.

However, the area soon became the prize of a continuing battle between France and England. In 1621 England's King James I granted the territory to one of his subjects. This monarch also was Scotland's King James VI and he named the province after his native land.

Today the map of Nova Scotia still testifies to its French-English-Scottish influences. On land, there's a French village, Framboise and Cape D'Or; a Liverpool, Windsor, and Londonderry; a New Glasgow, Inverness and Sunnybrae. Nautically speaking, there's a Eras D'Or lake, a George bay and a Scotmas bay.

Still, the province's history is so closely tied up with that of America that it's a wonder "the 14th colony" didn't become one of the United States. Nova Scotia lies northeast of Maine and it's been said that New England is the province's "natural hinterland" by geography, climate and temperament.

It was an army of New Englanders which discovered years before the American Revolution that the colonist "had nothing to fear from the uniformed regulars of Europe." The New Englanders outfitted themselves nicely during fighting at Louisburg.

"To an extraordinary degree, all major Nova Scotia historic sites are equally American shrines marking the places where their ancestors fought, in the earliest 'Foreign' wars of the Thirteen Colonies," it has been written.

Near Round Hill may be seen the grave of Maj. James DeLancey, leader of the "cowboys of the Bronx." He was a Loyalist guerilla leader who figures as the "bad guy" in almost every novel and movie about the Revolution.

Even America's Benedict Arnold is recalled in Nova Scotia. The great fortress in the harbor at the Halifax was designed by his son, a colonel in the Royal Englineers. Britain built the base at the insistence of New Englanders who wanted protection against the forces to the north, at Louisburg.

During World Wars I and II, hundreds of thousands of Americans became acquainted with Nova Scotia while passing through Halifax en route to European battlegrounds. So close to Halifax was many a battle fought between Allied convoys and German submarines that the rumbling guns and depth bomb blasts could be heard on shore.

Few persons, whether Nova Scotian or American, realize that it was New England soldiers directed by the governors of Massachusetts and Nova Scotia who drove the Acadians into exile.

Some 5,000 of these unfortunates were made homeless, but only "with incredible devotion, 500 succeeded back overland from Boston, leaving a trail of blood through the then howling wilderness."

Perhaps it will be in equal tributes to this courage — as to Evangeline, the woman who never was — that so many will make the journey to Nova Scotia this summer.

Statue of Evangeline

Rural life on urban standards-- electric pads warm farm beds

WINNIPEG.—The Manitoba power commission recently came up with an interesting item. Thirty percent of the beds in Manitoban farm homes are warmed by electric heating pads, reports the Canadian Press.

Thanks to the inventiveness of man, rural living is now run on urban standards. And farm operation, once a back-breaking job, now is mainly a mechanical function.

The agricultural revolution began before the start of the century with the invention of the binder, probably the greatest step towards mechanization until steam and oil engines took over from the horse.

As early as 1893 farmers in the Qu'Appelle district in southern Saskatchewan operated a cable plowing outfit with steam-powered units for use at each end of a field.

By the First World War the tractor began pulling the plow and within 10 years it was firmly established as the farmer's workhorse.

The invention of low-pressure rubber tires heralded yet another advance. Then came the power lift and a new range of implements. More recently the switch-over from kerosene to diesel fuel.

Dr. F. J. Greaney, director of the North-West Line Elevators Association, said recently that the introduction of new power machinery has not been without its problems.

Need new equipment

For instance the introduction of the self-propelled combine has "raised the need for new grain driers, larger trucks, better grain-handling equipment, and more storage facilities."

"In this business of mechanization it seems we cannot stop even if we want to, for one thing leads to another," he said.

Today Canadian farms are equipped with $2,250,000,000 worth of equipment. The wholesale value of farm machinery sold in Saskatchewan alone in 1953 was $50,333,503.

Indicative of the growth of mechanization is the fact that in Saskatchewan the number of combines in use increased from below 6,000 in 1931 to more than 45,000 in 1951. Farm tractors increased between 1931 and 1951 from under 40,000 to more than 90,000.

Mechanization started the trend to fewer and larger farms, and a steady reduction in the farm labor force.

Ambitious program

During the post-war years modern science has turned to the farm home; rural electrification has revolutionized farm living. Since 1945 more than 42,000 of the 52,380 farms in Manitoba have been serviced with electricity under one of the most ambitious rural electrification programs in the world. Since Saskatchewan's program began in 1949 some 25,000 farms have received electricity. Nearly 97,000 more await the power. In Alberta 24,311 farms out of a total of 94,315 are now serviced.

The Manitoba power commission says the modern farm kitchen now contains such items as deep freezes, electric ranges, fluid mixers, cream separators and kettles.

The farm wife's household chores are made easier by electric clothes washing machines and vacuum cleaners.

The coal oil lamp is practically extinct; electric lamps bright the rooms. The family enjoys the radio, record player and even television.

In the yard the drudgery of daily chores is lessened by the use of milking machines, grain crushers, poultry water warmers and electrically-operated pumps.

Dr. Francis Hedley Auld, chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan, said recently:

"Our farmers are protected from natural hazards to a degree that the pioneers might have imagined but could not attain."

Pullets for egg production

Several methods of growing pullets have proved satisfactory. Such details as sufficient space in pens and range shelters and plenty of hopper space are, perhaps, more important than the actual type of feed used in rearing, provided the latter is adequate. Pullets are being grown entirely indoors with satisfactory results. The use of shelters on grass range, however, is more popular than confinement to rearing with pullets confined in the sprout.

Experimental work indicates that it is not necessary, and may even be undesirable to force the growth and development of pullets with very high protein feeds. On the other hand, severe restriction of feed may be equally harmful. If some feed restriction is desired it is necessary to dispense the feed in measured amounts in troughs or on the ground, since restriction on the basis of self-feeding time is relatively ineffective in retarding feed consumption.

A satisfactory method of rearing pullets with a minimum of labor, is followed at the Canada department of Agriculture Experimental Station at Fredericton, N.B. The method involves full feeding of mash and grain on ranges, with free access to grit, shell, and water. Large, well constructed feed hoppers which require little attention, are used on range. Mash, oats and wheat are fed in separate hoppers, or in separate compartments of each hopper. The birds balance their own ration, and a much larger proportion of grain than mash is usually eaten. The pullets are housed and fed a laying ration before egg production exceeds five percent.

On The Side :

- By -
E. V. Durling

Fortyish and full of hopes

Interest in the employment of people over 40 continues to increase in New York City. For some time there has been an organization in Manhattan devoted to aiding men and women over 40 in securing positions. Now there is a business training school exclusively for them. This school fits the workers for a variety of positions and also has a placement bureau which secures positions for them. Quite a few organizations now prefer people over 40 for certain types of positions.

"Reds" read the riot act

The Redheads League of America has launched a campaign for more consideration for women of their hair coloring by manufacturers. For example, the strawberry blondes claim there should be special cosmetic preparations for redheads. Also, that dress manufacturers should feature lines designed especially for the ariclops. They say they are constantly advised to wear green which they don't care for, and besides, it is an unlucky color. They want the dress designers to figure out other shades the redheads can feature. They also suffer from pain more intensely than others and they want more careful handling by dentists and physicians and stronger relief tablets, etc.

Clever idea

Many bookshop patrons are fond of browsing around. To have a salesperson approach saying, May I help you?" can be disturbing. A bookshop in Sweden has cleverly taken cognizance of this situation. At the entrance is a pin cushion holding red and white flags. The white flag pinned on a patron means, "I am just looking around." The red flag means, "I am in a hurry. Please serve me."

No money, no marriage

Before she can become a bride an Italian girl must have a dowry. The man of her choice will not marry her otherwise. The minimum dowry is the equivalent of $280 which doesn't seem much here but in Italy that's a lot of money. If the girl's parents haven't the money to give her, she has to go out and earn it. Call this to the attention of your wife so she will know what a lucky girl she was to get you in matrimonial harness without having to have a dowry.

Dangerous change

Air-conditioning is wonderful. However, proceeding from the hot atmosphere of the street on a summer's day to an air-cooled place requires caution. A person who has been perspiring is in danger of suffering an attack of fibrositis. As you know, fibrositis is a fancy name for a stiff neck.

BANK CONFUSION—Specialist Third Class Gerald Belcher, of Concord, Calif., ponders ups-and-downs of Army life he experienced at Kaiserslautern, Germany, when the Army instituted its new specialist program. Insignia tell the story. He went from Pfc. to corporal to specialist third class in just three days.

World's strangest swimming race

The world's strangest swimming race is surely the one in which the competitors are each in a cage to protect them from sharks.

Such a race was held recently on the north coast of Queensland. The cages, made of wire mesh and kept afloat by airtight drums, were towed behind motor-boats on lines fifty feet long. Barbed sharks accompanied the racers!

The race, an annual event, is from Magnetic Island to Townsville. The distance is only six miles, but competitors often swim three times that distance owing to heavy currents, frequent waterspouts, and tropical storms that suddenly whip up choppy seas.

Last year the Queen watched the race from the Gothic during her Australian visit, and on that occasion a new record of two hours forty-seven minutes was established.

Hard training is needed for this gruelling contest, and every competitor trains for five months, swimming at least 800 miles beforehand. Women swimmers competed for the first time this year, but not against the men.

Chile has a greater inhabited latitudinal length than any other country in the world.

Certified seed potato exports

Export sales of certified seed potatoes from the 1954 crop amounted to approximately 2,314,000 bushels. This is a decrease of over 500,000 bushels from the export sales of the 1953 crop. The decrease was caused largely by Argentina not being in the market, and lower sales to the United States.

Shipments were made to 16 countries while the 1953 crop went to 17 different countries. No sales were made to Brazil, Peru or Argentina, but small sales were made to Guatemala, Holland, Puerto Rico, and Equador.

The bulk of the export shipments went to the following countries: United States 586,000 bushels, Uruguay 294,000 bushels, Venezuela 269,000 bushels, and Cuba 227,000 bushels. In 1953 Canada shipped over 17,000 bushels to Greece, while in 1954 over 84,000 bushels were sold to that country. Italy on the other hand took only 16 bushels from Canada in 1953 and found the yield from this seed an satisfactory that they purchased 2,600 bushels in 1954. This is the first year that a shipment was made to Equador, although small sales have been made infrequently to the other countries.

The most popular varieties on foreign markets are: Selmga, Katahdin, Pontiac, Irish Cobbler, Blue Triumph and Kennebec as that order.

On the domestic market, Prince Edward Island the big potato producer in Canada, sold a total of 720,000 bushels to all of the other provinces except Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. Nova Scotia sold 12,000 bushels locally within the province, and New Brunswick approximately 250,000 bushels to Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario. Other provinces sold less than 100,000 bushels on the domestic market, with British Columbia sales amounting to 110,000 bushels locally.

Total sales of pil provinces to other provinces amounted to a total of slightly over one million bushels in 1954. The domestic market for the 1953 potato crop was considerably larger reaching a total of almost 2 million bushels.

Although agriculture remains Canada's most important primary industry, only 15 percent of the total labor force now is directly employed on the farms.

In ancient Greece, small pieces of bread were used in place of napkins. They were disposed of by throwing them on the floor for the dogs to eat.

Canadian currency tough on Counterfeiters

Though many European countries lay claim to the introduction of paper currency, the forerunner of today's dollar bill dates back to the early Chinese. To spare merchants from carrying heavy sacks of gold and valuables, a Chinese emperor, 600 years B.C., came up with the idea of crediting them with the value of their assets on pieces of paper.

Today, the folding money in your pocket has developed from an easily forgeable slip of paper into the almost impossible-to-duplicate modern bank note. In the unceasing war against counterfeiters, design, engraving, intermingled colours, even the distinctive "crackle" of the paper itself, have been put there to foil the efforts of would-be bogus-money makers.

Canada's most recent issue of bank notes is considered to be among the toughest to counterfeit of any in the world. Simplicity of design and the "feel" of the new notes are two safeguards . . . though others designed to protect against "photo-ies" are still kept secret. The bills are printed under strict security by two Ottawa firms (the British American and Canadian Bank Note Companies) on instructions of the Bank of Canada.

The new designs are almost free of ornamentation. Old-style type-faces have been exchanged for simpler characters. Using two-color offset lithography and printing from engraved steel plates, the new notes get their distinctive feel from being printed dry on special paper under heavy pressure. To duplicate them, the amateur money-maker would need large, expensive custom-built presses along with the skills of engravers, printers and lithographers.

Though the bills printed 24 to a sheet in bundles of 500 sheets, make an imposing sight, they're not legal tender until, as a final step (above), the Bank of Canada adds the signatures of its governors, J. E. Coyne and J. R. Beattie.

National Film Board Photos by Chris Lund

Crisp bundles of five-dollar bills, signatures added, are put through an electronic note-counting machine by Bank of Canada employee, Norma Day (left). Bank of Canada handles issue of all Canadian currency, Government bonds and securities.

Currency division of Bank of Canada destroys old and damaged bank notes, which are withdrawn from circulation and burned. Average life of one dollar note is 8 months. Here, tellers count out stacks of $50,000 to be destroyed.

World Happenings In Pictures

B.C. PREMIER IN FAVOR OF SAFETY BELTS — Premier W. A. C. Bennett of British Columbia is not laughing at the safety belt he is trying on in his car. On the contrary, he recommends Canadian drivers have the belts installed in their vehicles.

MISS UNIVERSE — Hollevi Rombin, 21, of Upsala, Sweden, has been chosen "Miss Universe" from a world-wide selection of beauties who met at Long Beach, Calif., to enter the annual contest. Vital statistics: Blonde, blue-eyed, 5 feet 7 inches tall, 130 pounds; measurements: 36-23-36.

HEADY STUFF—Horst Eckel, star of the German national soccer team, finds this is one sphere he can't send flying with a head-punch. The giant rubber ball was tossed out for a gag during a prep for the coming Germany-Russia match in Moscow.

NOTABLE PORTRAIT — Artist Noelle Sandwith, displays the portrait of Queen Salote of Tonga which she has just completed. She was given a sitting by the Queen during a year's visit to Tonga, and returned to England early in the year to complete the painting.

CYCLES 5,000 MILES FOR JAMBOREE—Israel Alfonso Acevedo Valderrama, 28-year-old carpenter, is welcomed to Toronto by Christine Omana, left, and Edith MacBride, after he cycled 5,000 miles across two continents from his native Colombia to attend the Boy Scouts Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

TRANSPLANTED PEACH — Only "peach" in this Greenville, S.C., orchard is Barbara Bolcher, "Miss Greenville of 1955." Lest you wonder what there's to complain about, the south's disastrous spring frosts killed the entire natural crop of the 10,000-tree planting.

ACTRESS HOLDS DEADLY PACKAGE—Because she was "too busy" to take the medicine she was carrying on a flight from Britain to the U.S., British actress Joan Greenwood is alive today. The medicine, improperly compounded by a London pharmacist, contained deadly poison. During the flight the plane's radio officer received an urgent message requesting him to inform Miss Greenwood of the medicine's deadly contents.

"EYE" FOR A BIRDIE—"Eye" just above the "nose" of this face-like piece of spruce is a golf ball which lodged between two branches of the tree when it was still part of the landscape of Rushford Golf Course, near Winona, Minn.

TIE THIS — Simulated pearls, "tied" with rhinestones, set off wool and flannel shirtwaists for Fashion's fall wardrobe.

FARMERS' BATTLE-FRONT OUTPOST — Maurice Eckhoff mans a front-line control position near Blackburn, Mo., as a "bomber" embattled farmers contact Eckhoff by telephone who uses map beside his chair to chart operations for the spray-plane pilots.

THE ENEMY—The "who me?" gesture seemingly made by this grasshopper convinces no on in Missouri. All-out war on the insects has been declared by Missouri Farmers' association, which has outlined spray planes for the battle. Six to seven hoppers per square yard eat off pasture as same rate as a cow, according to farm experts.

HE'LL HAVE TO BE QUICK — This Iowa State Conservation Department officer had better not waste any more time scratching his head over his department's new assignment—a census of the state's rabbit population. While he's adding up totals, the bunnies, experts at multiplication, may well have cousins 1akers outnumbered before they acquire enough data to determine new dates for the hunting season.

HEAVILY GREASED against the cold waters of the channel, Marilyn starts out from Cap Gris Nez.

MARILYN BELL plows across the Channel, foreground, as one of the pacers keeps abreast of her.

FASHION FUN — Just for fun is this conversation piece, an English import fashioned of green-tinted wood. Begs to sets off the shakle-bare overblouse, which is worn with pleated, ungressed skirt.

CONGRATULATIONS

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to develop

and improve agriculture

and other resources

so that all may share

their benefits.

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NEW BOOK OF FACTS ABOUT CANADA TO HAND

All the coal mines in Nova Scotia were once given as a gift to the brother of George IV—a royal spendthrift who in two years lost the mines to his creditors.

In the last 50 years the average Canadian farm has increased in size from 124 to 370 acres, and in value of land, buildings, machinery and livestock from $3 000 to $15,000. In just the past 15 years the number of Canadians employed on farms has decreased from 1,100,000 to about 800,000—while in the same period the number of Canadians employed in manufacturing has increased from 650,000 to more than 1,300,000.

Such are some of the items of information contained in the 11th annual edition of Quick Canadian Facts, the pocket manual of facts about Canada released this week by the publishers.

Among the thousands of other facts about Canada noted in the new book are:

Only two countries in the world, the United States and Soviet Russia, have more miles of railway track than has Canada; Canadian railways operate 4,818 locomotives, 6,456 passenger cars and 187,000 freight cars.

Since 1939 the average weekly wage in Canadian manufacturing plants has increased from $25.14 to $58.26.

The White House in Washington gained its name through a series of events that started with the burning of Toronto by American forces in the War of 1812; in retaliation British forces captured the U.S. capital and burned public buildings, including the president's residence, which, scarred by flames, was painted over with white paint and has been known as the White House ever since.

This year Canadians will pay about $7 billion in taxes to their federal and provincial governments, compared with $900 million in 1939.

It is estimated that Canada must have a population of 30,000,000 by the year 1975 to meet responsibilities of defense and to fill a framework of government that is four times too large for the country.

The new edition of Quick Canadian Facts, which carries up-to-date information on all significant aspects of Canadian life, is released this week to newsstands and book stores.

NEW KNITTED TIES CANADIAN SUCCESS

One of the most successful recent developments by the Canadian primary textile industry, a unique form of knitted man's necktie, is finding popularity on the domestic market.

Manufactured in Hamilton, Ontario, through an unusual, and exclusive, process, the 100% nylon ties are available in 12 different shades, and, tested under rigid conditions, boast many features.

The different design of the ties makes them permanently shaped, extra strong and easily and securely knotted. They are washable, quick drying, and seamless in construction for wearing on both sides.

Pork Consumption Up

Domestic consumption of pork is keeping ahead of production in Canada. In the four month period January to the end of May, consumption increased by 24 per cent over the same period last year while production increased by 19 per cent. In the first four months of this year marketings amounted to 2,425,000 hogs as against 2,030,000 in the same four months a year ago.

Consumption totalled 217,111,000 pounds of pork as against 177,705,000 last year. While domestic pork consumption has increased, beef consumption has dropped 1.5 per cent, veal 7 per cent and mutton and lamb 17.8 per cent.

Exports to the United States of Canadian pork and pork products totalled 29,483,000 pounds in the January to June period, 2.9 per cent above exports in the same period of 1954.

The United States produces the greatest amount of iron and steel in the world.

MAIDEN VOYAGE NEXT SPRING: Hundreds of workers, representing dozens of specialized trades, are putting the finishing touches on the 24,000-ton Canadian Pacific liner, "Empress of Britain," in readiness for her maiden voyage in the Spring of 1956. Launched June 22 by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth at Govan on the River Clyde, the newest of the Great White Empress fleet is now being outfitted at the quayside. Of modern design, the vessel will carry 1,060 passengers on her North Atlantic travel route between Liverpool and Montreal.

Loose Housing For Cattle

Loose-housing for dairy cattle cuts considerably the time and travel required for dairy operations as compared with stanchion barns.

Labour analysis of 10 dairy farms using the loose-housing system was studied in detail by the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Federal Department of Agriculture. This analysis revealed that in loose-housing barns, 14 per cent less time and 27 per cent less travel were required annually than in stanchion barn systems.

Savings in winter daily chores accounted for the major differences in loose-housing barns. Only about three-quarters as much time and three-quarters as many steps were used when caring for 20 milking cows and 30 cow equivalents. During the summer months six per cent more chore time was needed in the loose-housing system. This difference in time was due mainly to the fact that the cows moved slowly into the stalls at milking time.

Snowflakes always have six sides.

During the first year of a child's life he grows more rapidly than at any other time.

Cancer, credited with 17,710 deaths, killed nearly four times as many Canadians in 1952 as all other diseases combined.

Aphids a Menace to Alberta Honey Crop

Barley crops are not the only victims of the aphid infestations. Alberta's honey crop may suffer too. Aphids secrete a sticky nectar like substance called "honey-dew", which bees will gather in the absence of the natural sources of nectar. "Honey-dew, when stored by bees", says W. G. le Maistre, Provincial Apiarist, "will make an amber colored honey. It is sticky and not too good in flavour. As long as natural sources of nectar are available bees will not work this honey-dew."

The honey flow is just about over and the normal available supplies of nectar just ending. There is danger, then, of bees gathering the aphid-secreted honey-dew. Beekeepers, advises Mr. le Maistre, should remove clover honey supers now as the bees will not spoil the honey by storing honey-dew in the clover honey supers.

Bees have been known to do this before. In 1942, in localized areas around Olds, Alberta, several supers of high quality Alberta honey were spoiled by bees storing honey-dew. The bees can gather honey-dew even after the grain has been cut, on the straw, where there has been a heavy infestation of aphids, will remain sticky.

Feeding Baby Pigs

Oat groats are the best single grain for baby pigs, says D. B. Owen, of the Beaverlodge experimental station. These should be mixed with approximately half their weight of wheat or barley or a mixture of these grains. Under no circumstances should whole oats be fed to young pigs weighing less than 50 pounds. The hulls are indigestible and irritation from them can cause serious digestive disturbances with resulting scouring and stunting of growth.

It is suggested that farmers interested in securing hull-less oats for baby pig ration would probably be better off to do bull ordinary oats than grow the hull-less varieties.

Mr. Owen also suggests that the value of good pig starters cannot be over-emphasized. It should be well balanced with respect to the essential minerals and fortified with extra vitamins, particularly A and D. An antibiotic is a very worth while addition as it gives good growth responses with young pigs under almost any set of conditions.

Test Water for Safety

Before using water from natural sources such as streams or lakes, it should be tested for safety. The use of one of the water purifiers recommended by a doctor, druggist or local health department is advisable. Boiling the water will also render it safe for drinking

1955 RUST SITUATION

Reporting on the rust situation at July 7, the Winnipeg Rust Laboratory, Canada Department of Agriculture, says that although the 1955 crop was planted as late as in 1954 there is a notable difference between the rust situation now and that which prevailed at a corresponding time last year. A year ago, both leaf rust and stem rust were developing rapidly throughout central Saskatchewan from the American boundary to Battleford because of the large quantity of spores brought to that area by the persistent south winds in the first week of June. This year the first considerable spore supply appeared even earlier than last year but was deposited principally in Manitoba, where the varietal situation is much more favorable than last year owing to the wide cultivation of resistant cereals such as Selkirk wheat and Rodney oats. This statement should not be taken to imply that there will be no rust damage this year. Stem rust infections on durums and on Lee indicate that 15B is the prevailing race, and it is well known that this race is capable of damaging these wheats under conditions favorable for rust infection.

CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED

In a message to the company's 1,300 dealers across Canada on the occasion of Chrysler of Canada's 30th anniversary, K. C. Row, president and general manager stated recently that 85.9 percent of all vehicles manufactured by the company since 1925 are still on the highways.

During this period, he added, the corporation has paid out in wages and salaries more than 260 million dollars, and in excise and sales taxes to the federal government, another 217 million.

The retail value of the 1,154,940 cars and trucks produced since 1925 was placed at approximately $1,600,000,000.

"Chrysler of Canada, with only this brief look to the past, is marching steadily ahead," Mr. Row's message concluded. "With production, sales and payroll now at an all-time high it is appropriate that we take stock, note what we have accomplished and re-set our sights for the future."

Currently the company employs nearly 10,000 salaried and hourly-rated workers at its main plant and offices in Windsor, its field staff and its parts plants in Chatham, Ont.; Moncton, N.B.; Regina, Sask.; and Red Deer, Alta.

Harvesting Forage Crops

Forage crops should be harvested early to obtain the greatest yields of digestable feed and the highest content of protein, minerals and vitamins. In general, grasses should be harvested as soon as they have headed and clovers as they are coming into bloom. When the two are grown together in a mixture the stage of maturity of the grass is the best guide. This information comes from the Dominion experimental station at Prince George, B.C.

Advertise in "The Delia Times"

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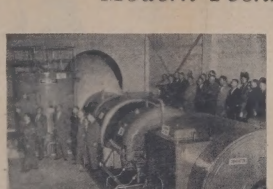
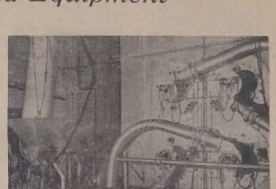
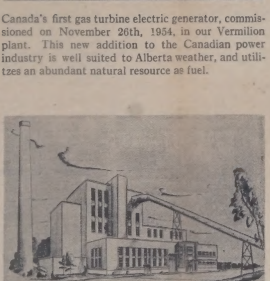


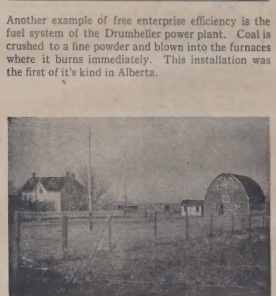
Canada's first gas turbine electric generator, commissioned on November 26th, 1954, in our Vermilion plant. This new addition to the Canadian power industry is well suited to Alberta weather, and utilizes an abundant natural resource as fuel.



Another example of free enterprise efficiency is the fuel system of the Drumheller power plant. Coal is crushed to a fine powder and blown into the furnaces where it burns immediately. This installation was the first of it's kind in Alberta.



This artist's sketch shows how the Battle River plant will look when completed in 1956. Located in the strip-mining area near Forestburg, this plant will have a powdered coal system similar to the successful installation at Drumheller.



In addition to 20,000 homes and 7,000 businesses, Canadian Utilities serves over 7,000 Alberta farms, one of which is pictured above. We will endeavor to continue to give our customers the best of service, as we continue to grow with ALBERTA.

Canadian Utilities, Limited

New 'super yarn' fabrics are best suited for military use

The initial excitement concerning the new "super yarns" developed by the department of National Defence and the Canadian primary textile industry having passed, it is now possible to take a more considered view of the development and its effect on the public.

It is now fairly clear that fabrics woven from multi-core yarns will have their principal use in military and industrial fields. Fabrics produced so far have no one principal advantage of being stronger than ordinary cloths. They have not demonstrated any particular qualities of appearance, handle or lightness not already available.

Long life is of course a great advantage in cloth for military or industrial purposes. A combat uniform with a wear-life three or four times that of today's would obviously delight the quarter-master's department and simplify the problem of logistics, particularly in remote areas. There other logical military and industrial uses.

Textile experts do not, however, see any great use of the new material for civilian clothing and household purposes until wide stages additional to the greater strength of the materials have been demonstrated. Style, organ of the woman's wear trade, made a salient point when it asked: "How many women would buy a suit whose greatest selling point was that it would last 10 to 15 years?"

Nor does this apply only to women. For a hunting jacket or a pup-tent a man may value a fabric that will last 10 years or more but for ordinary wear he is becoming almost as style-conscious as his better half, and extraordinary strength of material is not a major selling point.

In children's wear as one mother remarked: "The fabric is strong enough already. What they should do now is invent something that will grow with the kids."

It is not yet established that the new fabrics can be made available for bed sheeting and for draperies. Qualities more than strength are important. A sheet must be comfortable and while long life to an advantage in dining series, emphasis is on resistance to sunlight and soiling rather than on the strength of the materials.

There is no opposition among textile producers to minimize the importance of the development. Half a dozen Canadian mills worked for two years in great secrecy, devoting experience and technical knowledge to helping develop the ideas of personnel of the department of National Defence.

That a development still in the experimental stage should be hailed as a "miracle cloth" was somewhat surprising, but generally Canadian technicians are proud of their contribution to textile technology and to the textile fields where thick, strong multi-core yarns will be beneficial.

Funny and Otherwise

A cow-puncher ordered a steak at a restaurant. The waiter brought it in rare—very rare.

The cow-puncher looked at it and demanded that it be returned to the kitchen and cooked.

"It is well done," replied the waiter.

"Looked, nothing," replied the cow-puncher. "I've seen cows burnt worse than that with a hoeing party and still get well."

Little Angela (saying her prayers): "Please, Lord," take care of papa, take care of Mama, take care of Grandma; and be sure to take care of yourself, or else we're sunk"!

Remember, Gentlemen, a girl always appreciates candy and flowers. Let her know that you remember. Speak of them occasionally.

Little Peter had just returned from a birthday party and was asked by his mother, "I hope you didn't ask for a second piece of cake"!

"No; I only said, Mrs. Smith for the recipe, so you could make some like it. She gave me two more pieces."

A U.S. army officer stationed in Australia decided to go on a kangaroo hunt. He climbed into his jeep and instructed the driver to proceed to the kangaroo plains. Soon they spotted one, and the driver drove the jeep in hot pursuit.

For some time they went at breakneck speed without gaining on the animal.

Finally, the driver shouted to the officer: "Ain't no use chasin' that thing, sir!"

"Why?" asked the officer.

"'Cause we're doing 65 and that ain't even got his front feet down yet!"

"Did you see a pedestrian go past here?"

"Naaaah, been sittin' here all day and nothing passed but one man walkin'."

Johnny hurried to get the evening paper. Tomorrow was picnic day and he wanted to read the weather forecast.

"Well, dear what do they predict?" his mother asked.

"They haven't decided yet," the youngster replied gloomily. "Haven't decided what."

"No—it says 'Unsettled'."

The professor was delivering the final lecture of the term. He dwelt with much emphasis on the fact that each student should devote all the intervening time preparing for the final examination.

"The examination papers are now in the hands of the printer, are there any other questions to be asked?"

Silence weighed. Suddenly a voice from the rear inquired:

"Who is the printer?"

HOT WEATHER APPETITE

In very hot weather, it takes a crisp sparkling salad to tempt the appetite. Combined with cold meat, hardboiled eggs, fish, cheese or poultry, the salad can provide all the nourishment of a hot meal and still be enticing when the mercury climbs. Salads lend themselves to improvisation—diced or grated raw turnip, raw asparagus, carrot or other vegetables, together with the traditional lettuce, endive or other favorites, make for variety in flavor and appearance.

About a third of the world's tin comes from Malaya.

Fashioned for summer-into-fall wardrobes

Chic answer to the traveller's wardrobe problem is this crease-defying gray boucle yarn suit. Hand embroidery in gay colors is a novel touch. A good transition dress, this princess sheath is of black and white wool French yarn, worn over black taffeta. The large linen collar, edged with black braid, is detachable.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

THE BEAUTY AND HUNCH

—By EDWARD EARL LEE

HUNCH MORANO had been able to devote just enough watchfulness to prevent the woman from raising an alarm. Now, after hearing her proposition, he ceased rummaging the bureau drawer and focusing full attention upon her, straightened up. That is, thought Marilyn Brandwynne, assumed erect posture as his small, wiry shouldered body would permit.

She noticed rat-like eyes mirror indecision. To the scrutiny he subjected her, she presented the face that admirers complimented as being pretty as a doll's, and which she hoped now was just as impersonal.

"Cool," Hunch commented, mentally. Most dames would have been hospital cases by this time. Hunch had ascertained her quarters in this resident apartment hotel and effected a stealthy entrance. Warned to remain silent, the woman had closed the book she had been reading and regarded him through untroubled eyes.

However, that emotionless attitude disappeared when Hunch demanded the diamond necklace he had noticed her wearing when she had left a restaurant and the reason for his entering her home. It was then that she rose and offered to reveal it.

Hunch cocked his head suspiciously and asked: "What's the idea?"

"You're determined to get the necklace. I may as well tell you where it is and be rid of you all the more quickly."

"If I was sure you were on the square."

"Here's proof. Open the second drawer. Find the box and look. That's it. Press it and . . . Oh, you have it."

Hunch's bony fingers fondled the necklace as he gloated: "Some haul! It's worth a quarter of a million."

"I'll make a deal with you. My husband gave me that necklace on our second anniversary. A week later, he died. I cherish it."

Marilyn opened a large pocketbook on the table and let tumble out a roll of currency.

"Five hundred dollars," she said in a bargaining tone as she replaced her purse atop the book just under the telephone cradle. "It's all yours, if you leave the necklace."

Hunch scratched his head with grimy fingers, eyes narrowing speculatively as he said: "Make it a grand."

"No! That necklace is too hot for you or anyone else to dispose of wholly. Broken up, after the fence gets his share, you will be lucky to obtain two hundred dollars. After you leave, I can furnish the police with your description. Two hundred dollars won't carry you far enough to escape their drugnet."

Hunch, surprised by her words, attempted to regain the upper hand. He endeavored to straighten his shoulders to raise a wheedle into his voice, saying: "It will, if I kill you!"

Acutely aware her life might depend upon this answer, Marilyn forced her eyes to remain firm, replying: "You're a sneak-thief, not a murderer."

Scarcely breathing, she waited. Her blue eyes contemptuously returned his glare. One lean movement thus and the blunter in Hunch's eyes waned, despite all his efforts to the contrary. He glanced downward, saying:

"Okay. Gimme the dough."

"That's what you think!"

Hunch whirled in the direction of her tilted head, his eyes bulged as they took in the sight of the bulking man dressed in livery serge and whose right hand held a service pistol on a level with his stomach.

"All right, punk, turn around!" Carl Hunch compiled the stranger crossed from his position in the adjoining room's doorway and frisked his intruder with professional thoroughness. Finished, he handcuffed his prisoner and hustling the weapon said to the servant: "I am the hotel detective, Mrs. Brandwynne. I hope this mug didn't cause you a great deal of unpleasantness. I came up soon as I could and entered with a passkey, your bedroom that opens into the corridor. I figured to surprise him that way."

"You certainly did. It was a commendable job."

"You didn't do so badly yourself. I still can't figure out how you let the swift-blood operator in on what was happening while this punk was sticking you up. You see, the girl called me and said I'd better investigate a conversation going on in your room concerning a 'hot necklace' and some 'fence share' and about a 'murderer'."

"It was very simple. After removing the money, I replaced my pocketbook in such a manner that it tipped one end of the cradled telephone. The vacated pressure signalled the operator and she rejected just as I planned she would."

The Bengal light is a fare used for signalling at sea.

—By Les Carroll

Patterns

Davy Crockett Iron-on Designs!

7395

by Alice Brooks

Thrill your child with a "Davy Crockett" shirt! Stroke of your iron—design appears in bold color! Pattern 7395. Washable iron-on designs in combination of buckskin tan, black, green! Large "Davy Crockett" transfer, 4¼x8½ inches; plus 6 cowboy motifs.

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ORDER our 1955 Alice Brooks Needlecraft Catalogue. Enjoy pages and pages of exciting new designs — knitting, crochet, embroidery, iron-ons, toys and novelties! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book now. You'll want to order every design in it!

CHILD TRAINING PROBLEMS

Problems that arise in the training of children can usually be helped by obtaining advice from a mental health clinic. These clinics are established in most communities in Canada. There is also available a series of folders entitled "Child Training", which deal with individual problems of childhood. These are obtainable free of charge from local or provincial departments. 3132

Barley leaves most subject disease--new varieties sought

Of all cereal crops, barley is the one most subject to destruction of the leaves by plant diseases. H. A. Wallace of the Plant Pathology Laboratory, Canadian department of Agriculture in Winnipeg, reports that recent studies show a heavier infestation of leaf diseases in Manitoba than the more western areas.

The most promising method of countering the disease appears to be the production of new barley varieties resistant to these plant diseases.

The browning and withering of barley leaves so commonly seen just after midsummer is caused by several kinds of fungi. These fungi reproduce by developing large numbers of small bodies called spores. The spores survive the winter on straw and leaf fragments and develop infections on the new plant growth in the spring.

High rainfall and humidity favours infection. This is one reason why Manitoba is more heavily infested than the provinces farther west. Also because barley has been grown in that area more extensively and over a longer period, the disease has accumulated over the years.

The practice of combining, distributes trash uniformly over the fields. This sets up conditions more favorable for fungi development, especially if barley follows barley in the same field. To advise against spreading the diseased barley trash over the fields is of use as a control measure, because this method of harvesting is the most acceptable by way of threshing the crop.

New varieties, improved threshing, use of fertilizers and loose smut control are among the projects supported by grants and scholarships totalling about $30,000, provided annually by the Barley Improvement Institute.

In barley breeding the Institute supports research at five universities—McGill, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta — to supplement the work of the experimental farms and other plant breeding establishments.

As the prairie provinces it is supporting work on combining, to determine the best adjustments for combines to avoid harvest damage such as deulding and cracking of kernels.

Fertilizer experiments are being carried on at the three prairie universities. Saskatchewan is doing intensive research in small plots, the other universities more general studies. The aim is to determine effect of fertilizers on yield of barley of various soils, altitudes and amounts of rainfall.

Grants from the Institute may also be used for studies made by graduate students in genetic and biochemistry.

Precautions against theft are listed

Theft will cost Canadians more than $8,500 a day this summer for insured losses alone, according to the All Canada Insurance Federation.

Officials of the Federation, which represent more than 200 fire, automobile, and casualty insurance companies in Canada, said house burglaries during the summer months are one of the major hazards facing holidaying and cottage-bound homeowners.

All Canada recommended the following precautions:

1. Make arrangements to have lawns mowed when leaving house for vacation.

2. Drawn blinds, lights left burning in daytime and accumulation of newspapers and milk bottles are certain indications to burglars that house is unoccupied.

3. Always have house watched by police or neighbors.

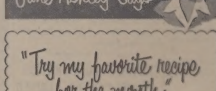
4. Valuables such as silver and jewellery should be removed from house and left in a bank vault or deposit box.

5. If theft is discovered, notify police immediately.

SMILE OF THE WEEK

"Is it possible for a man to make a fool of himself without knowing it?"

"Not if he has a wife."



BOILED SALAD DRESSING

3 tablespoons BENSON'S or CANADA Corn Starch
1 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoons dry mustard
2 teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon paprika (optional)
1¼ cups milk
1 egg, beaten
¼ cup vinegar
½ cup MAZOLA Salad Oil

COMBINE BENSON'S or CANADA Corn Starch, sugar and seasonings in saucepan with a small amount of milk to make a smooth paste.

ADD remaining milk, mixing well.

COOK over low heat, stirring cautiously, until mixture thickens and boils.

COOK 2 minutes, stirring constantly.

REMOVE from heat; gradually add to beaten egg.

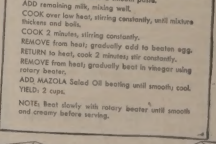
RETURN to heat, cook 2 minutes; stir constantly.

REMOVE from heat, gradually beat in vinegar using rotary beater.

ADD MAZOLA Salad Oil beating until smooth; cool.

YIELD: 2 cups.

NOTE: Beat slowly with rotary beater until smooth and creamy before serving.



For free folder of other delicious recipes, write to Jane Ashley, Home Service Department, THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY LIMITED, P.O. Box 129, Montreal, P.Q.

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The Sports Clinic

(An official department of Sports College)
Conducted by Lloyd "Ace" Percival

Are you a strikeout artist?

If your batting weakness is missing the ball, you'll be interested in the results of a survey of what actually happens when a batter swings and misses.

Investigators showed that the batter swings over the ball 72 per-cent of the time in baseball. He swings underneath 22 per-cent of the ball goes past the end of his bat six percent.

Check carefully to see how you are missing. Then you can adjust your swing accordingly. Most players interviewed in this study hadn't the faintest idea how they were missing the ball.

Incidentally, in softball the average batter swings under the ball. Survey showed that this was responsible for his miss 44 per-cent of the time. Softball players should hold their bats higher than usual in the ready-to-hit position so that they swing along the ball's line of flight instead of through it.

Speed counts

Everyone, regardless of how slow they are, can improve their ability to make quicker hits. Unless the athlete has the type of muscle and body structure designed for speed it is impossible to turn a slow runner into a top sprinter.

For example, an athlete who takes 12 seconds to run 100 yards can probably improve his time by six or seven tenths of a second by working on various types of speed work. No matter what he does, however, it will be impossible for him to run the distance in class sprinting time. This does not, of course, refer to those school age sprinters who have not yet matured physically.

It is wise to remember that improvement in speed can be a great help to the athlete. An improvement of one-tenth of a second in 10 yards would mean two or three feet in distance—often enough to make or break a play in baseball, tennis, football etc.

Breeding vs. diet habits

Medical authorities claim that heredity plays a very small part in overweight.

If you're an athlete and you're carrying too much fat, it's probably because you don't exercise enough will power at the dinner table—not because you were born that way. What you do develop through the influence of your family in the matter of foods high in calories, or the habit of eating more than is needed.

WEEKLY BIBLE COMMENT

WE FIND TRUE LIFE IN JESUS

"Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, said Jesus, "it abideth alone: but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit." And Jesus laid down as a law of the spiritual world that "whosoever loveth his life shall lose it: and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it."

In the Christian life, then, only a life of martyrdom? And are we, who are situated in areas where there is little danger of our crying out for the crown, robbed of the life that is found through sacrifice?

The answer is "no." Jesus' words have a deeper and more general application to Christian living. Saint Paul suggested this when he wrote, in Corinthians, that "I die daily."

What Paul meant by that is brought out in Galatians where he says: "I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life that I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loveth me, and gave Himself for me."

Perhaps the mistake that most of us make is in failing to share in the experience of the Christ as Paul did. We walk with Jesus when we only listen as He talks in the villages with the common people; we watch as He blesses the little children.

But we shrink from following Him to the cross even as Mary, His mother, did.

Yet the secret of the fullness of life is in doing all the way to our acceptance of Jesus.

Have that loseth his life shall find it."

TRY AND STOP ME!

By BENNETT CERF

* * *

After trying on about a hundred different pairs of shoes, a persnickety lady finally selected a pair. "Want to wear them home?" asked the exhausted clerk.

"Oh no," she replied, "please, instructed the lady. "They're not for me."

* * *

"You can't walk out on me like this," shrieked the circus proprietor to the man who, for eight years, had allowed himself to be shot out of a cannon twice daily without a word of protest. "Where could I find another man of your caliber?"

* * *

"Can you fly nuts?" responded the passenger. "I'm staying right here."

* * *

"Have it your way," conceded the parachutist. "I'm your pilot."

* * *

A tip on how to dance the rumba: "First you put a crop of grass on one hip. Then you put a crop of grass on the other. Then you rotate the crops."

* * *

A Philadelphia correspondent tells us of a business man who left his car in front of a hydrant with this note attached to the wheel: "Officer I have parked illegally but my whole business future depends on my getting to my office. Instantly. Forgive us our trees passes. B. F."

When he climbed back into his car two hours later he found a parking violation ticket with an attached note which read: "My future also depends on my nailing illegal parkers. Lend us into temptation. Motorcycle officer J.A."

* * *

Soften dry lemons by putting them in cold water.

Pillowcases usually go two to a bed so why not fold a matched set together when you do your ironing—quick to locate in the closet.

* * *

Paper stuck on wood can be removed by letting a few drops of oil soak into it. Then rub it off gently with a clean cloth.

* * *

Live right—Eat right—Feel right

"EYES OF TEXAS" ARE UPON THEM—This is a helicopter view of a "Texas Tower" being floated into position near George Banks in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Cape Cod. It will serve as a man-made island to house radar equipment as part of the nation's air-raid warning net. Developed originally for use in drilling for off-shore Texas oil, the island is secured in position by jacking the smokestack-like tubes at each corner of the triangular island down to the sea floor.

May see foothills cattle, sheep run on common use basis

Looking to the future of range management in southern Alberta, Alex Johnston, agronomist with the forage crops section of the Lethbridge Experimental Station, suggests that we may eventually see cattle and sheep run on a common use basis on the foothill range. There are difficulties that would have to be overcome, he says, and the problem of predation is probably one of the most serious.

Common use implies the running of June 1 population of livestock on a range at the same time, or each at different times during the season, and there is something to be said for this practice.

Different kinds of animals have different preferences, both as to lay of the land and kinds of grasses. Cattle usually prefer bottom land and gentle slopes; sheep, under control of the herder, can utilize areas of fairly steep slopes. Cattle prefer grasses and are able to use fairly coarse grass; sheep like the finer grasses and various weeds.

In tests at the Stavely Grassland Station standard of comparison was the animal unit (one mature cow or five ewes). Results indicated that a section of the predominant grass range in the area would carry 71 animal units of cattle or 33 animal units of sheep for a six month period.

On a common use basis the section would carry 33 animal units of both classes, of which 10 to 30 percent could be sheep. On weedy ranges a higher percentage of sheep could be run to advantage.

Number of the different kinds of plants eaten by sheep in the Stavely area suggest that sheep are very useful in range renovation. More work will be required on this, says Mr. Johnston, but there are already indications that ranges well thrown across grain are cattle grazing, may be raised back to grass by a selective grazing program using sheep.

Canada's population is climbing

OTTAWA.—Canada's population has passed 15,660,000, reports the Canadian Press.

The bureau of statistics reported on June 1 population estimate was 15,661,000 up 217,000 from figures of 414,000, 351,000 and 421,00 in the three years preceding.

Of the provinces, Ontario had the heaviest increase since last year, rising by 137,000 to 5,185,000.

Population of the other provinces, with 12-month increase in brackets:

Quebec 4,320,000 (132,000); British Columbia 1,305,000 (39,-000); Alberta 930,000 (27,000); Manitoba 849,000 (21,000); Newfoundland 412,000 (14,000); Saskatchewan 932,000 (6,000); New Brunswick 556,000 (11); Nova Scotia 655,000; Prince Edward Island 108,000 (3,000).

Population of the Northwest Territories and Yukon 21,000 and Yukon population was unchanged at 10,000.

Schedule six Sunshine Cruises

MONTREAL — Six Sunshine Cruises to the West Indies and South American ports have been scheduled for the 26,000-ton liner Mauretania during the 1955-56 winter season, the Cunard line has announced. The Caribbean voyages will range in length from seven to 17 days.

The Mauretania will begin the cruise series when she sails from New York December 22 on an 11-day Christmas and New Year's voyage to La Guaira, Curacao, Kingston and Nassau.

The Mauretania then will continue her ninth season of West Indies cruising with a seven-day voyage to Nassau and Havana from New York January 19. This will be followed by a 17-day voyage from New York January 28 and will include, for first time, a call at the walled city of Cartagena.

The Mauretania will sail from New York February 13 on another 17-day voyage. On March 4 the big vessel will sail from New York on a 14-day cruise and will complete the series with a 15-day voyage leaving from New York March 24.

Among the ports to be visited in one or more of the 1955-56 Sunshine Cruises announced are: Nassau, La Guaira, Curacao, Kingston, Havana, St. Thomas, Martinique, Trinidad, Cartagena, Cristobal, Port-au-Prince, Antigua, Grenada and Barbados.

HOT!

NAPLES.—A volcano expert, alarmed by the recent liveliness of Mount Etna, checked on Mount Vesuvius and found its easterm-most tip registering temperatures up to 1,562 degrees Farenheit. Antonio Parascandolo, professor of geology and volcanology at the University of Naples, said his brass thermometers melted under the intense heat and alloys had to be substituted.

Bacteria killed by heat, most are halted by cold

Food spoiling bacteria, like people, prefer good substantial food like dairy products. To enjoy this food they must by the thousands when the conditions are favorable. One of the important conditions is moderate temperatures. Bacteria are killed outright by heat and most of them are stopped in their tracks by cold.

The dairy farmer can most effectively use, right in his own backyard, the "cold" method of preventing bacterial growth in his milk and cream. First, sanitation methods must be germ-proof and the fight against subsequent bacterial growth must be controlled by cooling the milk or cream quickly to at least 50 degrees F. and keep it possible. If the temperature can be lowered to 40 degrees F., so much the better.

Cold stops product spoilage by preventing bacteria from doing their work. Medium temperatures are not good enough if high quality is to be maintained.

For those who can use mechanical refrigeration the problem is simple. Various types of modern refrigeration units using the cold well cooling and storage unit, or agitating chilling in various forms, for tank chilling are now available. Farm milk coolers where milk is chilled immediately after milking and held at low controlled temperatures are proving themselves right in this province.

For farms where mechanical refrigeration is not available, the standard method of prompt and effective cooling by means of a cold water supply is still workable. The farm well, spring or pond is a cooling advises Mr. Leo Slizek of Alberta's Dairy Branch. One of the most convenient and useful means of effecting this prompt chilling, says Mr. Slizek, is by using a cooling tank between the well pump and the stock trough. In this, cold water direct from the well is directed to the bottom of one end of the "tank. The overflow of the stock trough is at the top of the other end.

Plans for such a cooling tank are available at the Dairy Branch, department of Agriculture, Edmonton, or information concerning these tanks may be secured from your local dairy inspector.

Should make check of flax, rapeseed crops

REGINA.—Farmers in Saskatchewan who grow rapeseed or flax would be well advised to inspect their crops now to see if Bertha Armyworms are present in their fields, according to information released by R. E. McKenzie, director of the provincial Plant Industry branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Control measures for the worms, said to be infecting some areas of the province, including spraying fields with three-quarters of a pound of DDT per acre. Worms found on vegetable patches may be treated with derris powder.

"The Bertha Armyworm is a large conspicuous caterpillar. The color of the back may vary from green to nearly solid black. These worms may travel in armies from field to field," said Mr. McKenzie.

"There is a large acreage of rape in the northern part of the province and several fields in this area are reported infested. There are also reports of infestations in flax crops in southeastern Saskatchewan where an extra large acreage is seeded this year."

NEW TECHNIQUE

At least one U.S. pharmaceutical house—Upjohn—is now sterilizing certain drugs by bombarding sealed containers of the substance with high-speed "bullets" (electrons)—which kill any bacteria which might possibly have contaminated the products.

DECODED INTELLIGRAM

1.—Democrats. 2—October. 3—25. 4—Will. 5—Have. 6—Florida. 7—Golden. 8—California. 9—Meat dish. 10—Is.

Quick Canadian Quiz

1. What provinces ranks first in value of fur production?
2. By what percentage has manufacturing employment increased in Canada since 1939?
3. In terms of taxes paid by Canadians to all governments, does the cost of education amount to 8 percent, 18 percent or 28 percent of all public spending?
4. Name Canada's five leading export commodities in 1954.
5. Among the countries of the western hemisphere Canada ranks third in area. Where does Canada rank in population-totals?

ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

5. Fifth, after the U.S., Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. 3. About 8 percent. 1. Ontario. 4. Newsprint, wheat, planks and boards, wood pulp, aluminum and products. 2. By more than 100 percent; the industry is now the largest single source of jobs for Canadians.

(Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts, the pocket annual of facts about Canada.)

Quiet please!

HOBBS, N.M.—The notice has been posted on the wall of municipal judge Robert L. Benning's office at Hobbs.

"While in this office, speak in low, soothing tons and do not disturb the man in any manner."

"Please be informed that when one has reached they age, (he didn't give it), noise and non-concurrence cause gastric hyper-peristalsis hyper-secretion of hydrochloric acid and inflammation of the gastric mucosa, and

"I become unpleasant."

Ten Word INTELLIGRAM

Check the correct word:

1. (Democrats) (Republicans) are urging a nonpartisan meeting (October).
2. Prince Margaret will be (25) (30) on Aug. 21.
3. She then (will) (will not) be free to marry a man of her choice, with or without Royal approval.
4. The three former G.I.'s who renounced communism (have) (have not) returned to the United States.
5. (California) (Florida) is the Sunshine state.
6. Monetary unit of the Netherlands is the (guilder) (florin).
7. Death Valley is in (Wyoming) (California).
8. Chateaubriand is a (famous) hotel) (meat dish).
9. Labor Day (is not) (is) observed in all the states.

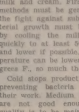
Count 10 for each correct choice. A score of 0-30 is poor; 30-60, average; 70-80, superior, and 90-100, very superior.

Answers to be found in another column on this page.

:: Weekly Crossword Puzzle ::

Songstress

Here's the Answer



HORIZONTAL
1 Depleted
4 songstress, Ellen —
8 She is in the —
13 Interstices
14 Provinces
15 Mandarin appellation
16 Caper
18 Fourth Arabian caliph
19 Small draft
20 Birds' homes
21 Sheltered side
22 Video (sl.)
23 Troop (sh.)
24 Night before
27 Short-napped fabric
29 Within
30 Symbol for iridium
31 Near
32 Compass point
33 Malt drink
34 Acridyne
36 Chief priest of a shrine
37 Measure of cloth
38 Man's name
41 Huge being
42 Italian province
47 Membranous pouch
48 Greek assembly place
49 Rebel (coll.)
50 Anesthetic
52 She is a —
54 Opines
55 Woolen garment

VERTICAL
1 Languid
2 Reach destination
3 Harvest
4 International language
5 Enthusiastic actor
6 Narrow way
7 Pernills
8 Fabulous bird
9 Part of "be"
10 Transaction
11 Bays
12 Willow
17 That thing
25 Pilaf
26 Grafted (her.)
27 Peal
28 Scope
33 Handled
39 Tranquil
40 Relieved
43 Toil
44 Pain
45 Sailors
46 Inspector general (ab.)
47 Hurl
48 In a line
49 Back of neck
50 Unruly child
51 Measure of type
53 Sun god

Ticklers —By George

"I'm sorry I can't recommend the food—I carry my lunch!"

VIRGIL By Len Kleis

BOZO By Foxo Reardon

One of best records in world

NEW YORK. — Canada's currency management has one of the best records in the world, currency expert Frans Pick says in Pick's Currency Yearbook.

Pick, publisher of Pick's World Currency Report and noted as one of the world's foremost authorities on currency, also notes in the Canadian section of the 400-page manual of the world's monies that since 1851, the rate of the Canadian dollar has really been static. In New York's foreign exchange market, which has the world's largest turnover in Canadian dollars he estimates U.S. investments in Canada at $9,000,000,000 in 1954.

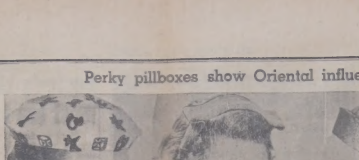
NEW TWIST

Scientists at Florida State University are seeking to determine if there is any relationship between the severity of a polio epidemic and the prevailing humidity, temperature range and barometric pressure at time of its occurrence. $355

Wheat midges pose additional threat to next year's crop

By PROF. A. J. THORSTEINSON

Numerous reports were received during the last week of July of a small orange maggot that infests the heads of wheat and shrivels the kernels. Usually one or two, sometimes as many as six of the tiny insects may be found within a single floret where they intercept the supply of nourishment to the developing kernels. Samples indicate that dam-



Perky pillboxes show Oriental influence

—Central Press Canadian

The Oriental look is evident in the chic pillbox, left, of gaily embroidered silk-ry material. A similar Asiatic effect is found in the cap-pillbox, right, of fine brocade. Stitched velvet is fashioned into a tiny custom chapeau, centre, which simulates a forester's hat.

age may exceed 10 percent.

The appearance of this little known insect immediately following the devastating aphid outbreak on barley has alarmed those who fear that it may spread throughout the prairie provinces.

Fortunately, the infestation is limited to the Red River valley and is not likely to follow in the wake of the aphids over a large area. However, its occurrence in other localities with heavy soil and excessive moisture should not be overlooked.

The increase of this midge is favored by wet, humid weather during the flowering period of wheat.

Europe pests

Although wheat midges have not been reported in Manitoba before 1954, they are no novices pests in Europe and occasionally cause very severe damage. Outbreaks in the United States where it has been known for at least 50 years, have also been recorded. Obviously another serious pest of wheat, the midge has probably imported accidentally from Europe.

Because the maggots are commonly found in the chaff (husk) (chaff around the kernel) control measures are difficult. Recently both Selkirk and Lee wheat varieties appear to be susceptible while Thatcher and Pembina are the method of preventing injury by the parasitic midges is available at present.

If the weather is humid next year and the adult female midges are laying their eggs in the florets, a heavy crop may occur next year, at least in the Red River Valley.

Firmly but carefully turn the pulled in the desired direction and force it right through with a quiet, controlled motion. When the hook is free, outside the flesh, snip off the barbed point with sharp side-cutting nippers (a pair of which is must in your tackle box) and withdraw the rest of the hook back the way it went in.

Because human flesh is subject to infection, fish-hook wounds should be treated at once with particular care. To allow the wound to dry up and close on the surface while germs remain in the wound is to invite dangerous complications. That would be bad enough if modern medical aid were available next door, but would be far worse away off in the bush, miles from such care.

So the fish-hook wound should be encouraged to bleed for a while after the hook is removed. This will clear some of the dirt and bacteria. Then wound should then be sterilized with alcohol, with your first-aid kit or with a little iodine—but not enough to cause lot iodine poisoning.

Never place adhesive over a fish-hook wound or cover it with a greasy ointment but, after the wound has bled freely for a time, cover it with a moist bread dressing. Don't forget to keep the dressing moist, to change it frequently, and see a doctor as soon as you can!

Someone will get hooked

Billions of fish-hooks are used every year by millions of anglers—and some are new to the sport. Accidents are bound to occur and—instead of the fish or because of it—someone, in an over-anxious or unwary moment, will get hooked.

Now a fish-hook is an efficient bit of metal designed to quickly penetrate a fish's flesh, and stay there. Fish don't have as many live nerves as humans so we remove hooks from fish with little concern. But when a fish-hook becomes imbedded in human flesh, thousands of tiny nerves yell aloud for help and relief.

Trying to extract a fish-hook from human flesh by pulling it backwards while the barb is still in it, is an agonizing experience, is seldom successful, and more often than not causes unnecessarily large, jagged wounds.

The approved method

There is one painful method of removing fish-hooks that is also free from the needs of infection, a method approved by physicians and recommended by experienced woodsmen.

First, study the wound and determine the best direction to push the hook to force the point with its barb through the flesh without hitting a bone or blood vessel.

Firmly but carefully turn the pulled in the desired direction and force it right through with a quiet, controlled motion. When the hook is free, outside the flesh, snip off the barbed point with sharp side-cutting nippers (a pair of which is must in your tackle box) and withdraw the rest of the hook back the way it went in.

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Saturday was worst day for accidents

REGINA. — Non-fatality and property damage accidents for the first six months of this year have shown a decrease compared to last year, J. A. Christie, chairman of the Highway Traffic Board has announced.

Saturday was the worst day of the week for motor vehicle accidents during June, with Friday second, and Sunday in third place. The worst time of the day for accidents was from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 10 to 12 midnight.

The number of those injured to the end of June 1955 was 4,693 according to the 241 reports during the same period last year. To the end of June of this year, there had been some 3,497 accidents reported, resulting in 106,679 property damage. During the same period in 1954, there were 4,232 accidents with $1,323,975 in property damage.

Forty highway fatalities have been reported to the end of this June, Mr. Christie said.

To the end of May, Saskatchewan motorists had travelled 681 million miles, down two million miles from 1954.

Action of the driver was responsible for 51 percent of June accidents. Of the total, 8 percent were blamed on vision impairment.

The major cause of urban accidents during June was failure to have the right of way, followed by careless driving, following too closely, and improper turning.

Careless driving was the chief cause of rural accidents, followed by speed too fast for driving conditions, overtaking, and driving on the wrong side of the road.

TOMATO WAS TOMATI

The word tomato is but a slight modification of "tomati," the word used by the Indians of Mexico, who have grown the plant for food since prehistoric times. The tomato now gives more money to Canada farmers than any other vegetable, and will be important in this country's first National Tomato Festival at Leamington, Ont., in September.

Turkeys need clean ranges

Lack of clean range and proper control of sanitation on many farms often result in turkeys reaching market age in a condition which lowers the grade and results in little or no profitable returns. Brooding conditions are usually reasonably satisfactory but late summer ranges are often badly contaminated. This is often the result of crowding ranges which are improperly drained during wet seasons.

Clean ranges means ranges over which turkeys have not been run for a number of years cannot be classed as clean ranges. The water supply is often another source of contamination.

While it may be quite safe during the early summer to use a digout or small reser-oir as a source of water supply these sources usually become stagnant during late summer and are a source of many types of infections unless they are free-flowing. Turkeys should never be permitted to seek their own water supply at a dam or digout particularly if a mud flat exists at the margin.

The use or permanent rooosting areas which become badly contaminated with droppings is also another source of infection. If this type of roosting shelter must be used, feeding and watering equipment should be moved each onto clean range. The birds should be driven out to the feeding and watering area in the morning and only permitted to return to the permanent roosting area at night.

Even in good permanent grass or cereal crops ranges all feeding and watering equipment should be moved every day or two to prevent contamination of one place and to induce the birds to range over the whole area.

Funny and Otherwise

* * *

A Scotsman, a castaway from a shipwreck, was captured by cannibals. Each day his arm was cut by a dagger, and the natives of the island would feast on it. They showed a considerable next door, but would be far worse away off in the bush, miles from such care.

So the fish-hook wound should be encouraged to bleed for a while after the hook is removed. This will clear some of the dirt and bacteria. Then wound should then be sterilized with alcohol, with your first-aid kit or with a little iodine—but not enough to cause lot iodine poisoning.

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* * *

Professor: "Mathematics is the most fascinating of sciences. It has made astonishing results. If I take the year of my birth, divide by four, multiply by number and extract my wife's age, I get my exact age."

* * *

Jack: "Who was the first man to cut by a dagger, wink?"

John: Robinson Crusoe—he had all his work done by Friday.

* * *

A soldier was reading a letter from his wife, and didn't seem too pleased about it.

"What's the matter?" asked his chum, "trouble at home?"

"Well, not exactly," replied the soldier, "but we've got a new baby. It says in here, 'You won't know Willie when you get back; he's grown another foot since you've been away.'"

* * *

When meat rationing first began, a housewife brought a board that he had several hundred pounds of beef in storage. The butcher answered that he had so much on hand he refused. "It's necessary to kill the whole steer at one time."

* * *

A miser stopping at a hotel looked out the window, and seeing a sign, "Free," a steeple across the way, took out his watch and stopped it.

New outbreak found on Sask. wheat crops

REGINA — R. E. McKenzie, director of the Plant Industry Branch, Saskatchewan department of Agriculture, has commented on the latest outbreak found on wheat crops in the province.

"Samples of wheat have been received from farmers showing a brownish discoloration on the glumes," he said. "The condition is similar to red rather than red and has been identified as Septoria glume blotch. It is not to be confused with rust and in the past has not caused much damage."

The discoloration is caused by a fungus which normally seems to show up more on the stubble crops than on the organism causing s-mitten on the heads. It becomes more noticeable with continuous warm, humid weather.

It is believed an increase in trash cover farming is associated with the increase in septoria infection. While working stubble under would likely lessen the amount of the disease, this practice is not advisable from the standpoint of soil erosion control.

'Step line' most original current winter fashion showing in U.K.

LONDON — The most original line of current winter fashion showings here—the "step line"—was produced by Ronald Paterson, youngest of London's "big 12" designers, a Reuter's story reveals.

Paterson calls his creation the "step line" because "it is interpreted by a step above the waistline in front and below the waistline at the back."

The most original interpretation of this was seen in a topcoat which is straight in the back, semi-fitted in front and topped with a built-in, front-only jacket. The daytime model was made in black and white short-haired wool, while a late day version was done in brown velvet.

For evening

For cocktail and evening, the Paterson silhouette is topped by a straight, dress with the new shape flowing back over-skirt. A similar sheath dress with a gently modelled bodice and squared neck back and front has a very full overskirt in the same brocade.

Another model in brown and white tweed has the new set of the skirt by a row of tangerine bows placed with the best of them.

Contrasting with this new silhouette, Paterson showed a number of models in the tapered jersey for which he is famous. One model was in blue jersey with a huge satin sash in brown and green and taffeta falling in tiers down the back to form a full train.

One feature which Paterson showed with the best of the "big 12" was the widespread use of

Makes hats from spaghetti, orange peel

PARIS — A Frenchman has found a new way to make use of spaghetti and dried orange peel.

He makes hats out of them.

The spaghetti is soaked, starched on a tulle base, looks like heavy lace. And the orange peel, glued on the shingles, might be a rough straw.

Colette, who likes to be called the mad hatter of Paris, has got the new season's hat shows off to a screwball start with the spaghetti bonnet. The orange peel number, besides amusing like a fruitcake, drips rainin-sized diamonds over one eye.

More serious Parisian hat houses are going in for everything Easter, from Siamese topknot hats to Japanese pagodas and Chinese footstools. Vivid velvet numbers run the color range of a peacock's tail.

The oriental influence apparently resulted from the recent visit of a Chinese ballet company which recently visited Paris.

The Asiatic theme runs riot at Orcel. His perky Siamese topknots are sequin-scaled for evening and often done in fur fabric for day wear. Besides a whole gamut of vivid reds, there are brilliant greens and blues.

Oscar, a Basque designer, shows little helmets or cloches that fairly grip the head and curl around the face.

14 Minerals

The human body requires about fourteen minerals for its general maintenance. These are supplied to the daily diet, of which the most important is calcium, which aids in making bones and teeth and is essential to the regular beating of the heart and clotting of blood. Milk and cheese are the chief sources of calcium. Phosphorous is also necessary in the formation of bones and teeth and is found in milk products, egg yolk, fish and cereals. Iron forms the haemoglobin in the red blood cells and helps to prevent anaemia and is obtained from liver, kidney, heart, egg yolk, dried fruits and whole-grain cereal.

Canadian statistics report

(A Weekly Review)

Agriculture: There were an estimated 3 percent more cattle, 4 percent more sheep and 6 percent fewer horses, on Canadian farms at the start of June this year than on the same date last year.

Trade: Canada's commodity exports were again above last year's value in June to put the first-half total 10.2 percent above 1954 and also above the first six months of 1953. Commodity imports, on the other hand, were down this June but gains in the previous five months raised the half-year total 7.8 percent above the 1954 level to a value exceeded only in 1953. The first-half import balance was over 17 percent smaller than last year.

Travel: Canadian travellers spent $80,000,000 more in other countries last year than foreign visitors spent in Canada, the fourth child balance in a row and the largest on record. There were credit balances in all years prior to 1951, the largest being $245,000,000 in 1948. The volume of highway traffic entering Canada from the United States was 16 percent heavier than last year in June and in the half-year was up 11 percent.

Merchandising: With gains in all regions except Alberta, sales of department stores across Canada averaged 11.1 percent above the 1954 level in the week ending July 23.

Labor: Ordinary claimants on the live unemployment insurance register at the end of June numbered 137,132, down from 153,738 a month earlier and 199,533 on June 30 last year. Industrial employment at the start of May showed its largest gain for the time of year since 1941. With a longer average work week and higher average hourly earnings than a month and a year earlier, average weekly wages of factory wage-earners reached a new peak of $59.80 at the start of May.

Prices: Wholesale prices averaged slightly lower. Prices of both residential and non-residential building trade were higher.

The People: Canada's population reached 15,601,000 at the start of June, a gain of 2.7 percent since June last year. 13.6 percent since the 1951 Census and 29.2 percent since June 1945.

149 FOREST FIRES

The provinces of Ontario was recently plagued with at least 149 simultaneous forest fires, largest total ever reported in the province, because of extreme drought conditions.

Partial atomic defence

OTTAWA.—Partial defence at least is possible against hostile atomic blasts, says Lt.-Col. R. A. Kiesbn of the army's directorate of weapons and development, in a Canadian Press story.

Col. Kiesbn was director of Exercise Sapling in Nevada in May in which Canadian troops participated for the first time in an atomic test.

Writing in the current issue of the Canadian Army Journal, Col. Kiesbn says:

"While appreciating the awful effects of atomic explosions, all participating personnel nevertheless are of the opinion that a great deal can be done to defend oneself against these weapons.

Could survive

"It was found, for example, that troops could survive the effects of blast, heat and radiation if at the time of the explosion they were occupying a well-constructed trench.

"It was found entirely feasible to obtain quickly the information required concerning the areas of residual contamination. By the employment of proper technique this information can be obtained without casualties to the reconnaissance parties.

"Under the conditions of the test it was learned that it is entirely possible to carry out field decontamination of the personnel and their equipment."

The year that on the same date last year.

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The Assiniboine drains area 7,690 square miles

REGINA. — The Assiniboine river, draining some 7,690 square miles of Saskatchewan, continues to set high water records according to information released by the conservation and development branch, provincial department of Agriculture.

The Assiniboine drains an area roughly bounded by Kamsack, Esterhazy, Moosomin, Melville, Kelliher, Melville, Saltcoats and Spy Hill in the northeastern part of the province. Harry Smith, chief, director of the C and D Branch, reports that the June-to-date period, since May 1953, except for the month of April, 1954, almost without exception, record levels prevailed in this area. We are kept busy with requests made at Miniwood, Mas., three miles east of the Saskatchewan border, by the Resources Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

During June this reading station reported the flow to be 966 cfs. This is a high flow, particularly of typical streams in Canada where the average flow for that month, to further point up the high water level in the area.

"An average of 40 above median is considered unusual," said Mr. Arnal, "and the Assiniboine has discharged above this percentage practically each month during the past year, with an all-time record of 927 percent shown in August last year. Very few of the streams in Canada reached 500 percent during the same period."

Frozen Soups Cool Off Your Summertime Menu Problems

BY DOROTHY MADDOX

SUMMER weather calls for food with delicacy and extra interest. We think that the new frozen condensed soups on the market make wonderful additions to the menu during hot week. Select cream of potato, cream of shrimp, oyster stew or green pea with ham. Combine with other foods for a delicate and delicate soup for hot weather menus.

Shrimp Paprika on Noodles (4 servings)

One can (10½ ounces) frozen, condensed cream of shrimp soup, 1 cup sour cream, 1 cup cooked shrimp (one 7-ounce can), dash paprika, 2 cups cooked noodles (about 4 ounces uncooked), 2 tablespoons minced parsley.

Combine shrimp soup and sour cream; heat slowly until soup is defrosted. Simmer gently, stirring occasionally until sauce is blended. Add shrimp and paprika. Serve over hot noodles seasoned with parsley and butter.

Oyster-Corn Custard (6 servings)

One can (10½-ounce) frozen, condensed oyster stew, 1 cup cream-style corn, 3 eggs, slightly beaten; 1 tablespoon minced onion, 1 tablespoon minced parsley.

Heat soup in double boiler or over low heat until completely melted; remove oysters and chop in fine pieces. Mix all ingredients together; pour into a greased 1½-quart casserole. Sprinkle corn flakes on top, if desired.)

Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 45 minutes, or until custard is done.

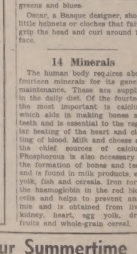
Many readers have asked for a different type of sandwich for summer afternoons. We think this one is not only different but delicious.

Coconut Jam Sandwiches (18 small ice sandwiches)

Six slices white bread, 4 teaspoons softened butter, ¼ cup raspberry jam, 1¾ packages (4¼ ounces) cream cheese, 1¼ cups shredded coconut, toasted.

Remove crusts from bread. Spread 4 slices with softened butter, then with jam. Put together to make 2 double-decker sandwiches, placing 2 plain slices on top. Cut crosswise and lengthwise twice to make 9 squares. Spread on sides with cream cheese. Roll in toasted coconut.

NOTE. Raspberry or currant jelly may be substituted for the raspberry jam, if desired.



FROZEN SHRIMP SOUP is the taste-tempting secret of this shrimp paprika. Serve on noodles for welcome summer variety.

Helpful Hints

When cream will not whip, add the white of an egg to it. Have the egg and the cream thoroughly chilled.

* * *

Nutmeats are likely to get an off-flavor if they are exposed to warmth and air. So put your shelled nuts in a tightly covered jar in the refrigerator.

* * *

Many indelible ink stains cannot be removed, but some of them can if soaked in cold water and then washed with ammonia.

* * *

Two or three marshmallows to a cup of coffee or chocolate make a delicious garnish for cream.

* * *

Tweezers are a han-y item for the sewing machine drawer; they help catch threads.

DAVID THOMPSON

David Thompson in 1807 was the first white man to cross Howse Pass in the Rockies on the Alberta-British Columbia boundary.

History turns full cycle

Historic Kyber Pass will throb to hum of Canadian hydro-electric equipment

MONTREAL.—A brief ceremony was held at the docks here recently to mark the commencement of loading operations of a $2,500,000 consignment of heavy construction equipment and stores destined for the Warsak hydro-electric power and irrigation project which is to be built by Canada under the Colombo Plan in the historic Kyber Pass country of Northwest Pakistan.

The site of the Warsak Project is on the Kabul River approximately 19 miles from the city of Peshawar and 15 miles from the railway station at Jamrud Fort, the control point to the entrance of the historic Kyber Pass.

The first stage of development calls for the installation of four generating units with a total capacity of 160,000 kilowatts, enough power to supply a small Canadian city, with provision for an additional 80,000 kilowatts to accommodate the industrial growth of the area.

The engineering and supervision of the project is being undertaken by H. G. Acres & Company of Niagara Falls, Ontario. The construction of the entire project is to be carried out by Angus Robertson Limited of Montreal. Both Canadian firms have had wide experience in hydro-electric work. The main camps for handling the entire project will be located close to the project. Engineering and construction management along with other key personnel, and at least one Canadian government representative, will be temporarily resettled in the area for the next three and one half years.

Energy from the Warsak will remedy a serious power shortage, permitting Pakistan to realize many industrial plans aimed at re-establishing the economic balance of the country. With power, a once modern machinery, the native skill of the frontier tribesmen in metal working and other handicrafts can be channelled into production on a commercial scale. Power from the new development will be tied into the existing electric transmission systems of Pakistan and the Punjab, and those now understudy as part of the modernization program.

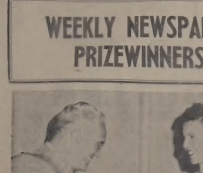
Major resettlement

Irrigation, another important benefit of the Warsak Project, will include a 14 mile tunnel with a diversion capacity sufficient to irrigate 93,000 acres of fallland in the Peshawar plain. This will foster a major resettlement program on farm land transferred to the Mullagori, Afridi and Mohmand hill tribes and made the North West Frontier Province the most self-supporting in regard to food. Wheat will be the most important crop followed by sugar cane, fruits, rice and maize.

"In addition to the more and powerless common to every hydro-electric plant, the Warsak project will involve three tunnels, to be bored through the hard rock of the Khyber range. One of these will be of large bore, one a 1,700 foot diversion tunnel, 30 feet in diameter, forming a by-pass for the rivers flow during construction. The other will comprise a 30-foot diameter power tunnel which will eventually conduct water from above the dam some 700 feet downstream through the rock to the penstocks, water wheels and generators of the power plant.

Th third tunnel, some 3½ miles in length, will have a diameter of 9 feet. Its purpose is to draw water from above the Warsak dam to the head of the irrigation system.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PRIZEWINNERS



MRS. LYNN ASHFIELD, associate editor of the Grenfell Sun, is shown being congratulated by Cecil Lamont. Mrs. Ashfield was awarded the Grain and Milling trophy for best weekly in the 500 to 1,000 class.

KEN MAYHEW of the Yorkton Enterprise is presented the Dominion Textile trophy by Cyril Bowden for best editorial page.

IRWIN McINTOSH of North Battleford-News-Optimist accepts the Printed Word trophy for best weekly in the class over 1,500 circulation.

Turn off power to make repairs

When attempting to make some electrical repair, always turn off the power. Either pull the main switch, unscrew fuse on circuit to repair, or disconnect the cord from the convenience outlet.

Replace blown fuses with new ones of same ampere rating. Don't place pennies or tin foil behind dead ones. Use a flashlight to see exactly what you are doing.

Now Many Wear
FALSE TEETH
With More Comfort
PASTEETH, a pleasant, alkaline (non-acid) powder, holds false teeth more firmly and comfortably. Don't be embarrassed by loose plates. Sprinkle PASTEETH on your plates. No gummy, sloppy, pasty taste or feeling. Checks "denture breath" (mouth). Get PASTEETH at any drug counter.

SYD STEVENS accepts from C. W. Gibbings the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool trophy on behalf of the Assiniboia Times, best weekly in the 1,000 to 1,500 class.

GERALD McCREADY of the Broadview Express receives the Grain and Milling trophy from Mr. Lamont for best weekly in the 500 and under class.

Driving tips

If hydraulic brakes give out suddenly on the highway, use the hand brake to slow down, so you can shift to a lower speed, then proceed slowly along edge of road until you can get help.

Avoid arguments or violent excitement over the manner of other drivers. Additional adrenalin in the blood makes good driving difficult.

Check tire pressures before starting on a trip. Underinflated tires make steering difficult, cause driver fatigue and cuts down life of tires.

When crossing street car tracks on a wet day, cut across diagonally to avoid skidding.

Police dog had exciting 11 years

NELSON, B.C.— Police service dog Wolf is looking forward to a life of leisure after giving 10 of his 11 years to duty with the RCMP, the last four in this west Kootenay city.

Due to "retire" in September, the 75-pound German shepherd has carved an outstanding career among police dogs in Canada. At a reward, he will be given to his dogmaster, Cpl. A. G. Rammage with whom he will spend his remaining days "at home".

"He's been a good dog—one of the best—and I'm grateful that he'll remain with me," said Cpl. Rammage in an interview.

The corporal, whose home is at Wolf Creek, Fort Steel, Que., has spent most of his time in the RCMP there. Wolf has made the headlines five years ago when "dog evidence" was accepted in a Supreme Court conviction in New Brunswick.

Tracked Arsonist

Cpl. Rammage recalled how Wolf tracked down an arsonist who had fired the home of the fire he set in Sackville, N.B. Evidence presented by Cpl. Rammage telling how the dog sniffed the suspect, led to his conviction.

Wolf spent five years at Moncton, one at Penticton, B.C., and the remaining years at Nelson. He has helped track down criminals, lost persons, illicit liquor stills, weapons and dope.

Only a year ago, Wolf aided in the capture of four escaped suspects from Nelson jail, one of whom was charged with murder.

Strictly Fresh

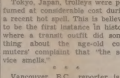
Australia's postmaster general gets the busy signal every time he tries to pay someone for lying down on the job. He can't find eight operators for twenty-four a few, if any, calls are ever received in the wee hours. (Telephone service operates in Aus.)

* * *

Tokyo, Japan, typhoons were performed at considerable cost during a recent hot spell. This is believed to be the first instance in history where a transit outfit did something about the age-old commuters' complaint that "the service smells."

* * *

Vancouver, B.C., reporter is a natural for tomorrow's DON'T DO-it-yourself movement.



If one is ever organized. He installed a new transmission in his foreign sports car, now has four speeds reverse, one forward.

* * *

One of the sanitation violations cited against a Detroit, Mich, bakery was that there were foot prints on the walls and ceiling of a walk-in refrigerator. That baker could make more dough as a magician.

* * *

Lines penned by a poet who claims he's an undergraduate of Stanford University, yet:

"Mary had a swarm of bees,
And they, to save their lives,
Went everywhere that Mary went,
Because she had the hives."

* * *

There's a tough supervisor with a voice like a foghorn in a California airplane factory who has his crew of workmen thoroughly cowed. One morning a minor earthquake shook the plant. While the startled workers were discussing the tremor, the super sneaked up behind them and roared, "Back to work, you varmints, or I'll do it again."

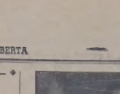
* * *

The centre of a hurricane, the "core", is a vacuum. 3155

THE TILLERS

—By Les Carroll

EXPORT
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE



BASEBALL BALLET—A split-second action of the camera shutter stills these frantic Birmingham, Ala., baseball fans in poses as they all reach for a coveted foul during the Southern Association's annual All-Star game.

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

TAKING CARE OF GRANDPA

By MABEL E. HANNA

NONE of us on Chestnut Street was particularly surprised at what Grandpa Harrison up and did last summer. He was seventy-six, all right, but anyone who knew him certainly couldn't think of him as at all feeble, or childish either. His house in the big stone on the corner, the one with all the roses, and the screened porch. He has always kept the lawn mowed and the paint fresh, and you should see his garden . . . it's the best any place around. Inside the house was always clean enough, and comfortable. Martha Winslow saw to that. She lived in the next block, and had taken care of the house ever since old Mrs. Harrison died ten years ago. Grandpa Harrison moved in with his wife and baby.

Martha told us about it at Aid Society only of course they don't call it Aid any more, but as I was saying, Martha was real sorry for Grandpa when they gave up housekeeping and moved in here. It seems John had decided his dad was too old to live alone any more, but we could all see through that. What would live in that little tucked-up place next to the tracks when they could move into a beautiful place like Grandpa's, and rent their own for a fat figure? Sure of course, Martha wasn't needed to keep things up any more, Grandpa Harrison took to doing what he'd been darn near often, though. The young people were always having a crowd in for some bridge game or other, or else the baby was crying.

Sometimes when they went out he would stay with the baby. But we didn't mind, as he told Martha. He couldn't really ask his own son to move, or tell him he wasn't wanted. And Grandpa just doted on the baby, of course, though as you might expect Ellen, that's John's wife, wouldn't let him touch her unless she wanted to go out.

Then Ethan came in too. Him and his painted-up wife, and three smart-aleck kids. They're about in high school by now. Grandpa Harrison spent more and more evenings at Martha's. Used to duck out right after supper before the two smart daughters-in-law of his got him at their dishes, or the kids started up their everlasting Victrola and radio blasting. He told Martha that Ethan would have liked to stay in his own home, but Virginia said they belonged there looking after Grandpa too. We all knew just how much rent they were getting out of their house.

When Abe Lucas, he's the real estate man, told Grandpa Harrison about the deals coming up he supposed of course the boys would have discussed it with their dad if they planned to camp on him permanently. Well, it seems that both the boys had deals all set to make their houses. And both stood to double the money they had in them. When Abe told Grandpa he just looked sick. All the noise and quarreling of those kids and the two women, who didn't get on at all, nagging to beat the band. Martha said it just made her boil to see him looking so tired and unhappy. And Grandpa said when Abe told him was to not let them put the deals through for a few days, just to stall them off awhile. And Abe said he would, cut he thought Grandpa Harrison ought to tell those boys where they got off for once.

Well, that night at supper Grandpa told them he aimed to hold a family council at eight o'clock, and he wanted the boys and their wives there, and the kids shepherded. Kind of surprised they were, but even then Martha said she guessed they all figured maybe Grandpa was making his will, or something, as they couldn't help seeing he was looking mighty queer.

He didn't stay at Martha's long, but went straight back and the four of them were waiting for him. Well, he just told it to them right out. Martha says she certainly would have liked to be a little mouse in a corner when he told them.

"Boys," he said, "you have been here nearly two years, and I've been glad to have your company. But now, if I were you I wouldn't make any sudden moves about selling my property. There's a mighty bad housing shortage on, and you might not find a place when you leave here. I don't want to rush you off, but come August I won't really need you any more. Martha Winslow and I are getting married, and Martha won't abide anyone else about." And he kind of winked at them. "We'll be kinda honeymooning, you know," he said.

Well, Abe said it didn't take those boys long to cancel their house deals when they saw Grandpa meant business.

Martha and Grandpa have been married nearly a year now, and the house is just about the same as always. But you should see those two. Land sakes, they're likely to be out holding hands on the porch in broad daylight.

(Copyright)

PRACTICAL

Maintaining stubble on the surface of the summerfallow is a practical and economical method of soil conservation, says R. S. Molberg of the Regina experimental station. Blade or shovel type cultivators tend to keep more stubble at the surface than disc type implements. However, if the soil is very wet the disc-type machines give a better weed kill. There is danger of excessive pulverization of the soil occurring when disc machines are pulled at high speeds and for this reason Mr. Molberg recommends a speed of not more than three miles per hour. There is no advantage, he says, in cultivating more often than necessary for weed control.

The week in Britain

To visit Canada

The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Rt. Hon. J. P. L. Thomas, will pay official visits to Canada and the United States this autumn. He will be in Canada from September 24 to October 8, during which time he will visit Ottawa and also see naval establishments at Halifax, before going to Washington for a four-day visit.

In the U.K.

A group of 25 Canadian Air Cadets now touring the United Kingdom as part of the Anglo-Canadian Interchange Scheme, have since their arrival in Britain made a whirlwind tour of London, Winchester, Southampton, the Isle of Wight and Dorset. Before their departure from the U.K. they will be the guests of the R.A.F. Station at Detling, Kent, where they will get a chance to try their hand at gliding.

Farnborough features

In preparation for the Farnborough Air Show (September 5-11), two new roads have been constructed and miles of wiring, water pipes and main drainage have been laid. Arrangements are being made to cater for at least as many visitors as attended last year's show, when there were 310,000 on the public days alone.

Television viewers

The number of television licences were issued during the year, according to the British Broadcasting Corporation's annual report for 1954-55, published recently. The latest figures given in the report show that there are now over 4½ million television viewers in Britain.

Office exchange

One of the largest private automatic telephone exchange networks to be installed by a United Kingdom industrial concern went into production recently at the head office of Rolls-Royce Ltd., at Derby. It is large enough to serve a small city and a number of rural communities. A feature of the system is the provision of "cut-in" or priority facilities which enable persons using selected extensions to break in on a line, after they have dialled and received the "engaged" tone, in order to contact anyone urgently required.

Exports increase

Scottish hosiery and knitwear which have gained a worldwide reputation for quality and design are becoming more and more popular in Canada and the United States. One firm reports that their exports to the two countries have risen by 50 percent in the first six months of this year.

Flood control survey slated for Manitoba

Representatives of the federal government departments of Agriculture and of Resources and Development will soon be getting together to obtain an over-all survey of Manitoba flood control, it is reported by Premier Douglas Campbell.

Mr. Campbell has just returned from a trip to Ottawa where he presented Manitoba's claims for flood damage compensation to the Federal Government. He was accompanied by minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. R. Robertson, and minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. C. E. Greenlay.

A major project to be investigated, he said, is the question of control works on the Nelson River, the purpose of the project would be to reduce lake levels in times of high water and stabilize them in dry years.

Golden Fish 'n' Batter

Heat shortening (it should be at least two inches deep) to 370° in a deep-frying pan. (If a fat thermometer is not available, a cube of bread—the bread should brown in 60 seconds). Cut 1 pound fillets of any suitable fish into serving sized pieces and sprinkle lightly with salt. Mix and sift into a bowl 1 c. once-sifted pastry flour (or ¾ cup once-sifted all-purpose flour), 1½ tsps. Magic Baking Powder and ½ tsp. salt, stir in ½ c. very cold water and beat until batter is very smooth. Dip fish pieces in batter and then fry in heated shortening, turning once, until golden. Drain thoroughly on absorbent paper, sprinkle lightly with salt and keep hot until all fish has been cooked. Yield—4 servings.

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Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. P. O. Dunmore, Minister

Delia and Craigmyle

Sunday School ... ... 10.00 a.m

Service of Worship ... 7.30 p.m

Craigmyle ... ... 11:30 a.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Hand Hills ... ... 3.00 p.m

Michichi ... ... 3.15 p.m

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Church.

Rev. T. D. BEELEY, Pastor

Sunday School ... 10:30 a.m.

Church Service ... 11:30 a.m.

Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.

We invite you to come

Local Grain Prices

Tuesday, September 6, 1955

Oats—	
1 c.w.	59½
2 c.w.	58½
Ex. 1 c.w.	49½
3 c.w.	46½
Ex. 1 feed	46½
1 feed	43½
Barley—2	
No. 1 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.81
No. 3 c.w. 6 row	.79
No. 4 c.w. 6 row	.73
No. 1 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 2 c.w. 2 row	.74
No. 3 c.w. 2 row	.71
1 feed	.70
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.80
3 c.w.	.75
4 c.w.	.68
Rgerty	.68
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.28
2 c.w.	2.23
3 c.w.	2.19

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.21½
No. 2 Northern	1.19½
No. 3 Northern	1.16½
No. 4 Northern	1.07½
No. 5 Wheat	1.01½
No. 6 Wheat	.87½
Feed Wheat	.81½

C.N.R. Fuel Agent Retires

WINNIPEG, Aug. 23 Joseph A. Sutton, who has had the responsibility of supplying the Canadian National railways throughout the west with 25,000,000 tons of coal and 27,000,000 barrels of fuel oil during the past 14 years, retired recently as fuel agent for the CNR's western region after 44 years of service. He received two gifts to mark his retirement, one from his associates in the railway's purchasing department and the other from fellow officers.

Advertise in "The Delia Times."

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, for 15 lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c. extra lines 5c. prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display advertising and Local rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1955

RAISING INTEREST RATES

Canadian Press, which purports to report only factual news stories, in despatch covering Bank of Canada's action in raising interest rates from 1½ per cent to 2 per cent, describes it as an "apparent Government move to block inflation from Canada's rising economy.

Whether or not CP. has unwittingly become propaganda agent for the Government, or whether reference in CP despatch to inflation is gratuitous comment, idea that this country is immediately threatened by inflation doesn't make sense.

Rather, national economy suffers from imbalance and distortion, reflected in mounting wage level offset by substantial unemployment in manufacturing and grave export marketing problems for wheat and other agricultural products. Real problems needing to be attacked on Canadian economic scene lie in realm of labor and trade. So long as wages continue to rise, so long will Canadian products grow less competitive in domestic and export markets, and so long will imports soar and unemployment remain serious.

Raising of interest rate by Bank of Canada cannot be expected to have any appreciable effect on problems such as these.

CANADIAN STORED BUTTER

Ottawa Department of Agriculture explains the increase of two cents a pound in the price of stored butter by saying that it is thus hoped that fresh butter will not get out of line. It is wondered if this makes sense to anyone excepting a bureaucrat.

Butter production in the first half of 1955 is up somewhat compared with the same six months of 1954. June production is down slightly.

Czechoslovakians and other people outside of Canada can buy Canadian butter at a low price. Canadian stored butter also is being sold to hospitals and other institutions at 21 cents a pound lower than the housewife can get it for in chain stores.

Department of Health and Welfare probably has on its staff a number of psychiatrists. It is suggested these psychiatrists should examine the mental processes of Department of Agriculture officials who are trying to rid the country of excess butter stocks and excess wheat stocks by increasing or holding prices at which the stocks have not heretofore moved.

Arnold Rands of the Retail Merchants' Association, a man of long experience in food retailing, is quoted as saying that Ottawa's latest silly move in the silliest season will increase the sale of margarine. That would seem to be fairly obvious.

Local and District

Miss Audry See has taken a position with the local Bank of Commerce.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Sinclair and family spent a few days visiting in Calgary last week.

* * *

Delia Sunday school commenced on Sunday, Sept 4th. This was Rally Sunday, starting at 10:00 a.m.

* * *

Mrs. K. Kempf, accompanied by Mrs. Coffin and Mrs. DeMott, were motor visitors to Calgary the beginning of this week.

* * *

Mrs. Ida Weldom, of New Westminster, B.C., is a visitor at the home of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr and Mrs. Hall.

* * *

Mrs. A. C. McCully, of Edmonton, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jack McCully.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gates, accompanied by Mrs R. Stoness, were week-end visitors to Calgary by car.

* * *

Messrs Gale Schiefla and W. D. Fitzsimmons, of Calgary, were motor visitors in Delia Monday of last week, and returned the same evening.

* * *

Miss Norah Gibbon, who has been attending the Summer School at the University of B.C., is now home for a holiday with her parents, and is employed at the local post office.

* * *

Mrs. F. W. Benson, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Russell Farwell, of Calsary, arrived by car the begining of this week, and will spend several days in Delia.

* * *

The weather has been sultry and dry during the past week, with temperatures between 75 and 80. Many farmers are busy swathing, and harvesting may be in full swing in about a week

* * *

Miss Alice Dunbar, who has been attending summer school in Edmonton, is spending a couple of weeks with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Sinclair, before return to her school at Yellow Knife.

* * *

Congratulations to Darlene Morton, who had her garden judged the highest in the Hand Hills Homemakers' 4-H Garden Club. Achievement Day was held on Friday evening, Sept 2nd, at the Hand Hills Club House, with a good crowd in attendance

* * *

There will be no issue of "The Delia Times" next week, as we are taking a holiday to enable us to attend the Weekly Newspaper Convention to be held in tiful Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 12, 13, and 14. Mr. H. F. Crowwelier will be in charge of the office.

Large Potential Market

There is a large potential market for Canadian grain in European countries behind the Iron Curtain in the opinion of some grain men. Countries which in pre-war days were exporters are now reported to be short of grain. This is indicated by Canada's recent sale of about 10 million bushels of wheat to Poland and the interest of Hungary in buying Canadian wheat in a similiar deal. The Danube basin countries of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania no longer appear to have surplus grain for export. In the five pre-war years their surplus averaged about 60 million bushels annually.

Max M. Rosgart, an executive of a grain export firm from Winnipeg which arranged the Polish wheat deal, says that in his opinion the Poles are going to need as much as 40 million bushels of grain a year for several years. He recently returned from a five day stay in that country. Reports in the Northwestern Miller indicate that the United States is eyeing that market for possible future sales.

LABOR DAY

With Labor Day the summer's final holiday, Joan Fairfax, CBC's comely TV singer, has given the day some special attention with her delightful workingmen's ensemble. Joan will be singing the long Labor Day weekend along with fellow of other Canadians, but she will be back in the CBC-TV studios Wednesday night to star on the "On Stage" show with Denny Vaughan.

RUST POSSIBILITIES

There seems little ground for anxiety in regard to rust in western Canada for the present year. Although leaf rust infection is severe in eastern districts, most crops are past the stage where this type will do appreciable damage. It is still possible that the limited acreage in Dorion, Thatcher and Redmans wheats will suffer in that province. With cool, wet weather, favorable to rust, the damage could still be serious. Late oats are also not beyond the danger point, but the outlook for a minimum of damage during the season is good.

SIX PROVINCES ACCEPT JOBLESS RELIEF PLAN

Prime Minister St. Laurent announced that six of Canada's 10 provinces have signified willingness to accept the federal offer to share in unemployment relief costs.

He said the cabinet considered and approved a draft agreement and this is being dispatched to the provinces for their approval.

The federal offer, made June 21, is to pay one-half the costs of unemployment relief on the number of jobless in the provinces in excess of .45 per cent of the population.

He said all provinces except Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and Prince Edward Island have signified willingness to sign an agreement.

A cloister of bananas is called a bunch.

GROWING TURKEYS NEED CLEAN RANGE

Lack of clean range and proper control of sanitation on many farms often result in turkeys reaching market age in a condition which lowers the grade and results in little or no profitable returns. Brooding conditions are usually reasonably satisfactory but late summer ranges are often badly contaminated. This is often the result of crowding range which are improperly drained during wet seasons.

Clean ranges means ranges over which turkeys and chickens have not ranged during at least the previous year. The farm yard over which chickens and turkeys have run for a number of years cannot be classed as clean range. The water supply is often another source of contamination. While it may be quite safe during the early summer to use a dugout or small reservoir as a source of water supply these sources usually become stagnant during late summer and are a source of many types of infections unless they are free-flowing. Turkeys should never be permitted to seek their own water supply at a dam or dugout, particularly if a mud flat exists at the margin.

The use of permanent roosting areas which becomes badly contaminated with droppings is also another source of infection. If this type of roosting shelter must be used, feeding and watering equipment should be moved out onto clean range. The birds should be driven out for feeding and watering area in the morning and only permitted to return to the permanent roosting area at night. Even on good permanent grass or cereal crops range will develop and watering equipment should be moved every day or two to prevent contamination at one place and to induce the birds to range over the whole area.

Canada's Population Up

The bureau of statistics reported that June 1 population estimate was 15,991,000 up 5.7 per cent from June 1, 1954.

The population rose by 1,362,000 or 11.4 per cent, since the June, 1951 census and by 2,329,000, or 29.2 per cent since June, 1945. The bureau credited the post-war rise to a combination of high birth rate and heavy immigration.

Natural increase to June, 1955, at 406,000, compared with gains of 414,000, 351,000, and 421,000 in the three previous years.

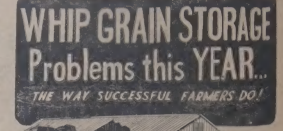
Of the provinces, Ontario had the heaviest increase since last year, rising by 127,000 to 5,188,000.

Population of the other provinces, with 12-month increase in brackets: Quebec 4,030,000 (122,000); British Columbia 1,360,000 (82,000); Alberta 1,005,000 (27,000); Manitoba 849,000 (31,000); Newfoundland 442,000 (14,000); Saskatchewan 889,000 (11,000); New Brunswick 558,000 (11,000); Nova Scotia 683,000 (6,000); Prince Edward Island 108,000 (3,000).

Population of the Northwest Territories rose from 1,000 to 18,000 and Yukon population was unchanged at 10,000.

WHIP GRAIN STORAGE Problems this YEAR...

THE WAY SUCCESSFUL FARMERS DO!



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- 36' x 60' stores up to 21,000 bushels.
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RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 8, 9, 10, and 11. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8	
3:30 p.m.	Road Report, Alberta Memo
4:00 "	Mickie Hollenbach.
4:30 "	Prairie Pictures.
4:45 "	Mystery at Windwhistle.
5:00 "	The Lonesics.
5:25 "	On CBC Tonight.
5:30 "	Glen Harrason, Sports.
5:40 "	Weather.
5:45 "	CBC News.
6:00 "	International Commentary.
6:10 "	Rawhide.
6:30 "	Roving Reporter.
6:45 "	Trailin' Joe.
7:00 "	CBC News, Roundup, Talk
7:30 "	Toronto Prom Concert.
8:30 "	Travellin' Joe.
9:00 "	Vancouver Concert.
9:30 "	Kreskido.
10:00 "	CBC News, Weather.
10:15 "	Tempo Tropicana.
10:30 "	Conversation.
11:00 "	Night Wind.
11:30 "	Night Music.
11:57 "	CBC News.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9	
3:30 p.m.	Road Report, Alberta. Memos.
4:00 "	Mickie Hollenbach.
4:30 "	Music Picture Lady.
4:45 "	As a Matter of Fact.
5:00 "	Folk Songs.
5:25 "	On CBC Tonight.
5:30 "	Glen Harrason, Sports.
5:40 "	Weather.
5:45 "	CBC News.
6:00 "	International Commentary.
6:10 "	Rawhide.
6:30 "	Roving Reporter.
6:45 "	Trailin' Joe.
7:00 "	CBC News, Roundup, Talk
7:30 "	Toronto Prom Concert.
8:30 "	Travellin' Joe.
9:00 "	Vancouver Concert.
9:30 "	Kreskido.
10:00 "	CBC News, Weather.
10:15 "	Tempo Tropicana.
10:30 "	Conversation.
11:00 "	Night Wind.
11:30 "	Night Music.
11:57 "	CBC News.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10	
4:00 p.m.	Hit Skakaby Sixtet.
4:15 "	Roving Reporter.
4:30 "	Rhythm Rain.
5:00 "	Now I Ask You.
5:30 "	Carl Tapscott Choir.
6:00 "	CBC News.
6:05 "	Sports Review.
6:30 "	Prairie Schooner.
7:00 "	Meet Liberace.
7:30 "	Conversation.
8:00 "	Serenade for Strings.
8:30 "	On the Scene.
9:15 "	CBC News.
10:00 "	CBC News, Weather.
10:15 "	Invitation.
10:30 "	Dixieland Jass.
11:00 "	Off Record.
11:57 "	CBC News.

Men, materials... and money

When a business lands an order or a contract, it is likely to go to a chartered bank to arrange some of the financing. It may need bank credit to meet payrolls, to buy materials or to cover other costs that arise before it is paid.

That's why businesses both large and small can take on many jobs they would be unable to handle if they had to depend entirely on their own financial resources . . . And why, every day and in every part of Canada, the chartered banks are lending money to producers, manufacturers, processors and other commercial customers.

Commercial loans are only one of many banking services available at a branch of a chartered bank. You will find it is a convenient banking service-centre where you can attend to *all* your banking needs.

Only a chartered bank offers a full range of banking services, including:

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
Keep your money safe; pay you steady interest; encourage the habit of thrift.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
Protect you against theft or loss of cash. They are readily negotiable anywhere.

FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS
For many worthwhile purposes, adding to progress, efficiency and the comfort of farm life.

PERSONAL LOANS
To finance your personal needs; repayment in regular instalments from your earnings.

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY